

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Vol. VII, No. 17

ISSN 0364-1724

October 12, 1981

The talk of the IACP conference:

Chiefs hear Reagan spell out crimefighting plans

President Reagan, who campaigned for his office in part on a tough law-and-order stance, began to spell out his Administration's philosophy on combating crime at the International Association of Chiefs of Police's annual meeting in New Orleans September 28. Chief among his specific proposals were calls for limiting bail for criminal offenders and permitting changes in the "exclusionary rule" to allow judges to use illegally seized evidence in trials.

The President, who was cheered enthusiastically by the thousands of chiefs assembled, scored "social thinkers" who blame only poverty and social causes as the root problems of crime, and "excessive legislation" for paralyzing the court system.

"The truth is that today's criminals, for the most part, are not desperate people seeking bread for their families; crime is the way they have chosen to live," the President said.

His speech drew fire later, however, from critics who contend that using illegally seized evidence and denying bail will encourage police misconduct and undermine constitutional presumptions of innocence.

The President's speech was noticeably short on specific proposals, which some criminal justice officials expected following release of the Phase 1 report from the Attorney General task force on violent crime.

Nonetheless, the speech did underscore the importance the Administration attaches to crime as the number-one domestic problem facing the country, and did provide revealing insights into the direction officials will pursue both administratively and thorough legislation in Congress.

According to the New York Times, which quoted unnamed senior Administration official, budgetary restrictions were at least part of the reason the President's speech failed to provide specifics on a number of issues many had hoped would be forthcoming.

(In a related development, the Times also reported that Administration officials had briefed Congressional specialists on plans for additional cuts in the Justice Department budget. Specific proposals include cuts of \$44 million from the FBI budget, a six percent decrease, and \$27 million from the drug enforcement unit, a 12 percent cut. Administration officials told the paper that the cuts could be "artfully performed," in the Times's words, without harming the President's overall plans to combat crime.)

President Reagan did, however, touch on a number of areas he expected his Administration to pursue during the course of his term. Among his proposals:

• The appointment of a task force evaluating suggestions on helping the victims of crime. The President said, "We will support legislation that will permit



President Reagan and his IACP/Parade award-winning Secret Service team. Left to right: Dennis V. N. McCarthy, Jerry S. Parr, President Reagan, Raymond A. Shaddick, Timothy J. McCarthy.

judges to order offenders to make restitution to their victims. The victims of crime have needed a voice for a long, long time, and this Administration means to provide it."

• A change in the Posse Comitatus Act to allow the military to help in "identifying" criminals.

Continued on Page 11

Federal firearms enforcement efforts in limbo as Administration plans to pull the trigger on ATF

As Congressional leaders awaited news from the White House on the details of President Reagan's new \$13 billion round of proposed budget cuts, word began to circulate from Administration officials that one of the cost-saving measures would be the elimination of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

According to the New York Times, the bureau, which had been fighting for its official life, was spared extinction during the first round of budget cuts last spring by the intervention of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan. The bureau still faced cuts of more than \$13 million from its \$159 million budget.

ATF had also been defending itself from a host of critics, not the least of which was an orchestrated attack by the National Rifle Association. The NRA, at loggerheads with the Federal agency for some time, recently produced an \$80,000 movie that contained, among other segments, a charge by Rep. John Dingell that the agency is run by "a jackbooted group of fascists who are... a shame and

a disgrace to our country."

The film also charged bureau agents with allegedly pistol-whipping a salesman in the mistaken belief that he was an illegal gun-runner, and causing a disabled veteran to lose both his home and business because of charges later dismissed by a Federal judge as a "travesty."

Spokesmen for the agency could not be reached for comment about the proposed dissolution of the ATF, but the Times quoted one disgruntled employee as saying "they're wiping us out." The paper also quoted a secretary at the bureau as saying, "The NRA has finally won."

But officials for the National Rifle Association and for the Police Executive Research Forum, a non-profit group in Washington that has sponsored a task force on firearms and law enforcement, both agreed that calling the dissolution of ATF a victory for the gun lobby would be contingent on how the agency's responsibilities are transferred and whether Congress acts on the 1968 Gun Control Act.

"We're shocked," lamented Gary Hayes, PERF's executive director. "It doesn't make any sense to us in an area that has significant impact on local jurisdictions." Hayes said the group's firearms and law enforcement task force had recommended that ATF's budget be increased significantly.

Hayes said that even if another Federal agency does pick up the chores now handled by ATF, there was concern that "it won't get the high priority that it deserves."

Hayes said the most significant consequences of ATF's elimination would be in the area of arson prevention, an area that the PERF director said ATF was just beginning to investigate, as well as the whole area of firearms control. "Firearms are going to be sold like bubble gum now," Hayes predicted. "They'll be nothing. Not only will there be no records, there will be no record of how the guns are sold. That's going to have a filtering effect, where eventually there's going to be more crimes that are committed."

Continued on Page 5

See you later: An alternative approach for responding to citizen calls for service has boosted police efficiency in Wilmington, Delaware, without sacrificing public satisfaction. Don't delay in getting to the story on Page 3.

Elsewhere in this issue:

NewsBriefs	2	The CJ Monitor	6
People & Places	4	Burden's Beal	13
Supreme Court Briefs	5	Job Openings	14
Upcoming Events			15

Secret Service agents get IACP service awards

Police chiefs at the IACP convention, who heard President Reagan address them, also honored four of the men who were guarding the President that fateful March 30 when he was hit by an assassin's gunfire.

Recipients of the IACP/Parade Magazine Police Service Award are Secret Service agents Dennis V.N. McCarthy, Jerry S. Parr, Raymond A. Shaddick and Timothy J. McCarthy.

"The award is given, according to its inscription, for 'outstanding bravery, diligence and dedicated community service in the finest tradition of American law enforcement.'"

Also honored by the IACP were 10 honorable mention award winners, including Officer Thomas J. Delahanty of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Force, who was also wounded in the March assassination attempt; Major Walter J. Clark of the Providence, Rhode Island, Police Department; Det. Helmut Klemm and Sgt. John E. Duvall Jr., both of the Akron, Ohio, Police Department; Det. Victor M. Schutt of the Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Police Department; Officer Cecil Reece of the Fullerton, California, Police Department; Det. John L. Bonds of the Houston police; Special Agent Theodore Weed of the Drug Enforcement Administration; Officer Nancy LaBadie of the Medina City, Ohio, Police Department, and Trooper Fred Leeds of the Illinois State Police.

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

NH state cops get taste of Reagan policy in bias suit

The Reagan Administration's strategy for handling discrimination suits in uniformed agencies and elsewhere may have been revealed with the Justice Department's recently announced settlement with the New Hampshire State Police on the issue of hiring women.

The consent decree, filed in Federal District Court in Concord, New Hampshire, also settled a civil suit by the Justice Department. It calls for the state police to "place a special emphasis on recruiting women as state troopers," according to a dispatch by United Press International, but says that the hiring objectives would not be treated as quotas and that there would be no preferential hiring by sex.

New Hampshire agreed, under the provisions of the settlement, to conduct enough recruitment so that at least 20 percent of qualified applicants for the force would be women and that every

effort would be made to fill 20 percent of the vacancies on the force with women.

There are currently no women on the force of more than 200, according to the UPI report.

Under the terms of the agreement, however, the state is not obligated to hire unnecessary personnel or any person who wasn't qualified previously under valid standards. But the settlement also allows women who have been turned down for positions on the force in the past a chance to reapply for new vacancies.

Justice Department officials told the wire service this agreement by the department is the first fully detailed outline of Administration policy.

Auto thieves head for Missouri and forged vehicle documents

The state of Missouri has become a mecca for auto theft rings due to the relative ease in obtaining phony titles for cars there, according to officials there.

A report in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says an officer of the state's highway patrol recently told the Governor's crime commission that a printing company had made 12,000 fake auto titles for organized crime leaders to pay off a drug debt.

The problem also spread to unscrupulous auto dealers who get phony documents showing reduced mileage for their cars. When the odometer gets rolled back the selling price gets raised.

Crime commission officials agreed later to make revision of auto theft laws a top priority for the new legislative session beginning in January, the Post-Dispatch reported.

Major C.E. Fisber of the Missouri Highway Patrol called for greater assistance from the state's attorney general's office, the Missouri Prosecuting Attorneys Association and the state Department of Revenue in the enforcement of dealer licensing and odometer laws.

FBI notes a kind of hush as bombing incidents taper off

That quiet in the air may be more than just your imagination, according to FBI statistics for the first six months of 1981 that show bombings in the United States decreased 15 percent over a similar period last year.

According to a report in the Associated Press, bureau figures for the first half of this year show 533 bombings, of which 369 were explosive and 184 were incendiary. This compares with FBI figures showing 654 bombings for the same period in 1980.

The FBI said the bombings caused 11 deaths, 68 injuries and property damage estimated at more than \$55 million. The agency reports that five of those killed were "intended" victims, two were bystanders and four of the dead were persons responsible for the bombings. In 1980, according to bureau statistics, 13 people died during the same time period.

Researcher finds new evidence of criminality as genetic trait

Readers of the "CJ Monitor" column in Law Enforcement News are probably familiar with Sloan T. Letman and Herbert Scott Jr.'s recent discussion of the biological and genetic roots of criminal behavior, a debate that dates back over centuries.

Now, from the University of Southern California comes the claim from psychologists that children can inherit a biological predisposition toward crime

from their criminal parents.

Samoff Mednick, a USC psychologist, headed a team that studied every one of 32,000 men born in Copenhagen during a four-year period. Mednick and his team also studied records of 14,427 adoptions in the country between 1924 and 1947. The country is known for its meticulous record-keeping in the field.

Among their findings:

- Adopted children are much more likely to engage in criminal activity if their biological parents are criminals than if they are not.

- A greater incidence of criminality is found when only the biological parents are criminal than when only the adoptive parents are criminal.

The study is valuable, the psychologist claims, because the children studied were taken from their biological parents at birth, thus making it easier to study distinctions between biological and environmental influences.

"Environment plays the major part in determining a person's criminality," Mednick said. "But the biological factors, which interact with environmental factors, are also important."

As DC cracks down on drugs, dealers move out to suburbs

One of the largest suburban police forces in the Washington, D.C., area has beefed up its vice squad with a dozen new detectives following reports that drug dealers are spilling over from the nation's capital.

Reports in the Washington Post say that Prince George's County police blame the increase in dealers in their jurisdiction on the success D.C. police have had in their campaign to drive their dealers out.

"We have to get the word to the people in D.C. that if they're enforcing the drug laws there we don't want the dealer here," county Police Chief John McHale told the Post.

D.C. police, however, appear to be unconcerned with their neighboring jurisdiction's plight as long as the suspected traffickers are out of their hair.

"There's no way I can know who's leaving but all I know is they're not leaving fast enough," D.C. police lieutenant Ronald Harvey told the Post. "It's like ants. Maybe they're going over to your picnic table too, but I can't tell if they're at yours because they're so many here."

The county is also facing what some observers believe to be the side effects of an increase in drug trade. Overall crime statistics show an increase of seven percent for the first seven months of 1981 over the same period last year.

The new vice squad detectives, transferred from other assignments throughout the county, will become part of what is to be known as Operation Wolf Pack, named for the small groups in which the officers will be traveling. Detectives assigned to the unit will be working undercover, according to county law enforcement officials.

Chicago transit force is gone with the wind, replaced by CPD

As this issue of Law Enforcement News was going to press, Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne, accusing the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) security force of ineffective crimefighting, fired the entire unit and replaced it with city police officers.

The Associated Press reported September 29 that the Chicago Police Department had taken over the responsibility for policing the CTA system, and that the CTA security department had been "officially discontinued yesterday afternoon by executive order of the agency's executive director."

But John Weatherspoon, president of Local 241 of the Amalgamated Transit Union, was quoted by the wire service as saying the mayor's plan was "reckless," and he vowed to "fight this attempt by the mayor every inch of the way."

The security department of the CTA came under fire recently when a surprise inspection of a CTA counting facility revealed piles of uncounted bills and money strewn over the office's floors. The Authority now pays several banks to help in its counting procedures.

This publication is available in microform.



University Microfilms International

Please send additional information for:

Name _____

Institution _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

300 North Zeeb Road
Dept. PR
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
U.S.A.

30-32 Mortimer Street
Dept. PR
London W1N 7RA
England

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

\$14.00 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available upon request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516.

Editor Peter Dodenhoff
Operations Manager Marle Rosen

Associate Editors: Dorothy H. Bracey, Karen Kaplowitz, Joseph L. Peterson, John Stead.

Operations: Edward Diamond (editorial), Laura Kelly (production), Sandra Palleja (advertising), Gerard Paulino (subscriptions).

Publisher Richard H. Ward

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Evelyn Montalvo, Robert McCormack, Avery Eli Okin.

Correspondents: John Angell (Alaska); Tom Gitchell, Ivar Paul, George Felkenes (California); Phillip Maimone (Colorado); Jack Dowling (Delaware); Claire Villarreal (District of Columbia); Dennis Keele, Martin Murphy, Anthony N. Potter Jr. (Florida); John Granfield (Georgia); Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Alan O. Hracek, Brian Nagle, Charles Roberts (Illinois); Larry McCart (Indiana); Galen Janeksel (Kansas); Daniel P. Keller, William S. Carcara (Kentucky); Joseph Bunce Jr. (Maryland); Anne Adams, James Lane, George Sherill (Massachusetts); Kenneth Griffin (Michigan); Kenneth Farley (Mississippi); Eugene P. Schwartz, Robert Shockey, Darrel Stephens (Missouri); Kenneth Bovasso (Nebraska); Dorothy Guyot (New Jersey); Anne F. D'Amico, Alan P. Kaplan, Philip Monti, Mildred Schachinger, Tom Ward (New York); Gary Willis (North Carolina); Steven Rice, Martin Schwartz, Charles Walker (Ohio); William Parker (Oklahoma); Ron Willis (Oregon); Zebulon Casey, Robert Kotzbauer, Tom Landers (Pennsylvania); Glenford Shibley (Rhode Island); William J. Mathias, Larry McMicking, David L. Rathbone (South Carolina); Michael Braswell (Tennessee); Joe Schott (Texas); L. Del Mortensen (Utah); Tom Spratt (Virginia); Larry Fehr (Washington); Dan King (Wisconsin).

Wilmington PD boosts efficiency with tactical switch

Evidence continues to come in from selected cities around the country that alternatives to traditional police methods of responding to calls meet with far less public dissatisfaction, and even grudging approval in some cases, where departments are devising a rating-system response to emergency calls.

The latest city to try and succeed with the new formula is Wilmington, Delaware, where a 15-month test program of alternative responses, sponsored by the research firm Public Systems Evaluations Inc., and supported through a National Institute of Justice grant, resulted in an increase in patrol efficiency and no significant increase in public dissatisfaction about the way their calls were being handled.

"Overall, the level of citizen satisfaction with the police department remained virtually the same as far as actual complaints about the different alternatives, people calling and complaining 'Hey, you

took my report of a felony, I wanted a police car, they didn't come,'" noted Sgt. Francis Monahan of the Wilmington police.

Monahan said the results of the Wilmington experiment — now incorporated into the department's standard operating procedure — included the conclusion that 18.9 percent of the calls received by the police during the test period could be handled in a manner other than dispatching a patrol car. The alternatives included advising the callers of a half-hour delay; dealing with the complaint over the phone and asking the caller to come into the station in person.

Monahan said that "fully 34 percent" of people surveyed indicated they could accept the alternative method of response by the police. "Of course what people will tell you in a survey-type setting is different from the way they'll actually feel when they are calling for service."

The reason for this acceptance, accord-

ing to the project team's report, is that "citizen is willing, for example, to accept a delay in response to his/her non-critical call, provided he/she is formally advised of the delay."

The report notes that for the nine months of the program, there was an increase in the computed crime rate but "well within the increases recorded in comparably-populated United States cities." The report also says that the efficiency of officers on patrol increased by a "significant" 15.8 percent.

Monahan said that publicity for the alternative response strategy in Wilmington was considered at first by department officials but rejected after the program had been in effect for several months "because we were happy with the way it was being operated." He did say, however, that some department officials believe that public acceptance of the response strategy would have been even greater if there had been more of a "hard sell" in

the community.

The procedure for the Wilmington study involved splitting the force effectively into two separate but complementary units — a basic patrol force, whose primary responsibility was to respond to calls for police services and a "structured" patrol fleet designed to do preventive policing.

Dispatchers were given added training in screening phone calls, learning how to rank them in terms of priority and judging the appropriate response for the police from a range of five options, from answering the call immediately to taking the complaint over the phone.

Officials agreed at the outset that the productivity success of the program would be "very much a function of the extent to which basic patrol services were reduced in proportion to the percentage of diverted calls for service," according to the project report.

Police department officials were described in the report as being generally "pleased by the increased productivity, increased capability to assess demand for services and increased management effectiveness generated by the project."

However, the report notes that the program was "underutilized" in the eyes

Continued on Page 11

1980 UCR shows increases in all Part I crimes; line-of-duty police deaths register slight drop

Law enforcement officials examining the Uniform Crime Reports for 1980 could be only slightly heartened by one statistic amid a stream of otherwise gloomy figures for a year in which virtually every category of violent crime showed a ray of hope being the figure showing that the number of police officers reported killed during 1980 actually decreased slightly, from 106 in 1979 to 104 in 1980.

Elsewhere, the UCR numbers were almost uniformly bad, with the nation's crime rate reported to have jumped by nine percent over the previous year. The UCR, which is a compilation of statistics gathered by the FBI from police departments around the country, measures murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor-vehicle theft and arson figures as logged by police.

Nationwide UCR reports show the annual murder total to have jumped seven percent over 1979, to 23,044 cases. The principal victims in that category were

said to have been men between the ages of 20 and 29. The main murder weapon was firearms.

The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault collectively jumped 11 percent, according to the UCR statistics. The bureau's "Crime Clock," a pictorial representation of the frequency of crimes, showed that on the average one violent crime was committed every 24 seconds in the United States.

Forcible rape statistics rose by 8 percent, robbery jumped 18 percent, and aggravated assault statistics showed a seven percent increase.

Property crimes, including burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft, rose by nine percent over 1979 figures. Figures for burglaries rose by 14 percent, larceny-theft figures showed an eight percent increase and motor-vehicle theft rose by two percent.

All told, the FBI reported that all categories of offenses reported in the UCR compilation showed an increase of some degree.

The volume of robbery offenses was

said to have increased by 31 percent over the last five years. Forcible rapes for 1980 jumped 45 percent over the same five-year period, with an estimated 71 out of every 100,000 females in the country reported to have been victims of that assault.

According to the UCR statistics for 1980, aggravated assaults accounted for half of the violent crimes committed during the year. The report said there were approximately four million burglaries, over seven million larceny-thefts and more than one million automobiles reported stolen.

The UCR statistics began to be compiled by the FBI in 1930 under a mandate from the U.S. Congress, which authorized the Attorney General to gather such information under Title 28, Section 534 of the United States Code. The method for gathering such statistics was based on a proposal of the IACP's Committee on Uniform Crime Records made in 1929.

In recent years, there has been criticism of both the bureau's Uniformed

Continued on Page 11

Houston PD recruiting effort runs into brick wall as politicians climb into budgetary driver's seat

After intense political wrangling, three members of the Houston City Council's committee on police recruitment have postponed further meetings with the rest of the panel until after November 3 elections, while the police department's recruiting efforts continue to be hampered by continued haggling over the drive's advertising contract.

The decision by the three minority members of the committee — Councilmen Ben Reyes, Anthony Hall and Ernest McGowen — not to participate in any recruitment committee meetings follows a period of charges and countercharges between members of the committee about the effectiveness of the Houston Police Department's minority recruitment campaign.

Councilman Reyes had told the Houston Chronicle that without the three members' participation, the committee would face a "serious credibility problem."

Before Reyes, Hall and McGowen

decided to snub any committee meetings until after the election, the council had decided by an 8-to-7 margin that 20 percent of the city police department's \$537,000 national advertising contract would go to minority-owned advertising firms in and around the Houston area.

The difficulties faced by the Houston police in recruiting minorities to the department comes at a time when the department faces a severe test in its law enforcement capacity in other areas as well. The Houston Chronicle reported last month that August was the worst month in the city's history for homicides, with a total of 80. The paper reported that "police officials predict the 1981 total — running ahead of last year's — will also set a record."

As of mid-September, 493 homicides had been reported for the Houston area, compared with 461 for the same period in 1980.

The decision of the three council members not to participate in recruit-

ment committee meetings comes in the midst of an election campaign highlighted by a number of closely contested races for the council and other citywide offices. Support in the minority community is expected to be a factor in a number of those races and some say the three members' decision not to participate in the committee's meetings was made in an effort to avoid having the political overtones of the election race influence committee decisions.

An aide to Councilman John Goodner told Law Enforcement News that the police department's recruiting effort has had no advertising budget since the last contract ran out in July. "It's hampering their efforts to recruit terribly," Lois O'Connor said in a recent interview.

Officials say the original contract voted for the Thompson Recruitment Advertising Co. will be used, with the new minority contract stipulation honored by having Thompson subcon-

Continued on Page 11

False-alarm runs compound police response problem

Police looking to save time and money on response strategies are exploring yet another area — how to deal with the growing number of false burglar-alarm calls.

According to National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association estimates, quoted in a recent Wall Street Journal story, the number of false alarms is a source of growing concern. The association estimates that fully 9 out of every 10 signals monitored by local police turn out to be false, at a time when burglaries now average one every eight seconds in the United States.

Many false alarms occur, the Journal reports, due to sensitive alarms that are triggered whenever the zone covered is entered by anyone, including the owner of the alarm.

Police in some cities, who had been responding every time they heard the beep or saw the flashing light, are now developing more selective strategies.

Tenally, New Jersey police now charge homeowners a \$15 fine for the third false alarm registered each year and a \$25 fine for every false call after that. Repeat violators are threatened with disconnection to police hook-ups. This year, the Journal notes, the Tenally police have collected \$235.

And in Pasadena, California, police require alarm owners to get permits before obtaining their protection equipment. The code there also stipulates that the owner can't have more than one false alarm every 30 days, two in three months, three in six months or four in a year. Officials there told the paper that they are suspending code violators' permits at the rate of approximately five every month.

People & Places

AFI honors 14 for law enforcement service Milbourne's on the mark in Iowa

It's always nice to get recognition from one's peers, so for Jerry S. Parr and Timothy McCarthy, special agents with the Secret Service, October 24 will be a special evening. Both agents, credited with helping save the life of President Reagan during his brush with death in March, will receive "Special Achievement Awards for Heroism" from the Association of Federal Investigators, a professional group, when it holds its annual awards dinner in Washington.

The pair are among 14 persons scheduled to receive awards that evening. Also slated for honors are: Francis Mullen, acting head of the Drug Enforce-

ment Administration, to receive the "Enforcement Award" for his role in the Abscam investigations; Richard Annicharico, a criminal investigator, and Arthur T. Findlay Sr., an inspector with the Internal Revenue Service to get the "Financial Investigator of the Year" award for their roles in investigating attempts by organized crime to influence the IRS, and Armando Marin and George Auflick, special agents with DEA in Miami, winners of the "Criminal Investigator of the Year" accolade for their use of "reverse undercover" operations, limiting drug trafficker's assets and reducing drug availability on the streets.

Secret Service agent Aranzo A. Milbourne can now set his sights on the National Champion Medallion after being declared overall winner of the 20th Annual National Police Revolver Championships in Des Moines, Iowa, recently.

Other winners at the week-long event, held at the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy's Camp Dodge, were: Cathy Compton of the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Public Safety Department, winner in the women's category; Jerry Eason of the Grass Valley, California, Police Department, winner of the service revolver match; Perry Hearn of the Bellaire, Texas, Police Department, win-

ner of the shotgun competition; C. Knight Jr. of the Vero Beach, Florida, police force, winner of the distinguished match; Dwight Van Horn and Hadley James of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, winners of the two-man team competition, and Lester Shipman, Gasper DeFino, Frank Coffey and Douglas Young, all of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Brunswick, Georgia, winners of the four-man team event.

More than 800 police marksmen competed in the championships, which were sponsored by the National Rifle Association.

LEA TECHNICAL SECURITY SPECIALISTS



AUDIO COUNTERMEASURES

Protect against invasion of privacy. Detect and override illegal wiretapping and bugging. Tape recorder detection, surveillance spectrum receivers, telephone analyzers and more.

VOICE STRESS

Mark II Voice Analyzer 2001 Stress Decoder. Advanced capabilities, full training. Featuring exclusive conversation mode. Field-proven. Don't be fooled by substitutes.



COMMUNICATIONS/SOUND

Longplay and miniature recorders, dialed number printers, walkie-talkies, direction finding gear, wireless earphones. LEA is in step with your requirements and today's technology.

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY

Low, medium, and high-level scramblers. For telephone, radio or data. And now LEA introduces the Cypher Pad, an inexpensive ultra-high level encryption device. Communicate with confidence.



OPTICAL SYSTEMS

Night vision devices, remote observation by wireless, special lenses, ultra-miniature video camera, surveillance scope. Seeing is believing.

EMERGENCY/SAFETY

Warning lights, flashers, sirens, flashlights, first aid, radiation detectors, lightbars, distress flares. Exclusive photo-luminescent paint, glows in dark.



SPECIAL SERVICES

Voice stress training, school security analysis and consulting, full expert services, design and furnish special technical security devices. Responsible. Confidential.

BOMB CONTROL

Letter bomb detectors, bomb blankets, pouches, bomb suits, sniffers. Useful, new letter bomb visualizer spray to safely confirm the contents of suspect envelopes.



CONTRABAND DETECTION

Explosive detectors, metal detectors, x-ray for luggage and parcels, buried object locators, personnel scanners. Protect passengers, courtrooms and VIPs.

CRIMINALISTICS

Evidence collection, invisible entrepreneurship kits, fingerprint kits, narcotics testers, photo-fit. Extensive line of electronic and chemical investigative aids.



PERSONAL PROTECTION

Offering a full range of body armor, less-than-lethal defense items, anti-ballistic materials, intruder flare, power mite. Your life may be jeopardized. Be prepared.

CROWD CONTROL

Shock batons, helmets, riot shields, protective masks, less-than-lethal defense and dispersement aids. Self-contained, quick to deploy, roadblock system.

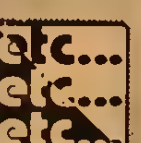


SECURITY

Vehicle alarms, tracking systems, special perimeter and access controls, remote-control intrusion alarm, wireless alarms. Consulting.

MISCELLANEOUS

Police supplies, lock supplies, paper shredders, security books, courier cases, safety fuel tanks, hard to find items. Unlimited.



☐ Rush me _____ copies of the ALL NEW LEA Products Catalog. Enclosed is my ten dollars per copy which will be applied toward any future purchase.

☐ In addition, please send me _____ copies of the Science of Electronic Surveillance, at the special price of \$15 per copy. Revealing, state-of-the-art report. 175 pages.

COPYRIGHT 1979 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
PHONE _____

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.
88 HOLMES STREET, BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07109 U.S.A.
PHONE 201 751-0001 • TLX 642073 LEA BLVL • CABLE LEA

Dressing down a cop

When you put on the badge, you'd better not take off the shirt, at least in public. From Chicopee, Massachusetts, comes the word that Patrolman Leo E. DeJordy, who won the title "most sensual male" in a festival stage show, was ordered suspended for five days for "conduct unbecoming an officer."

In its report of the incident, United Press International said that while another officer held DeJordy's gun, DeJordy "jumped, turned and moved on the stage along with the other participants in the show, before a clapping and screaming crowd of about 500 people."

According to the Greater Chicopee Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored the event, television personality Richard Simmons, the host of the show, has offered DeJordy \$500 to pay for salary he may lose as a result of the suspension. The officer has reportedly appealed his suspension to Mayor Robert F. Kumor.

Chief slain on duty

He gained national attention for wearing cowboy garb on duty, but the shooting death of Lexington, Tennessee, Police Chief Richard Carrington has put him back in the spotlight in much grimmer fashion.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, Carrington was killed on duty while investigating reports that a woman has been taken hostage.

The ensuing shootout also resulted in one alleged assailant being shot in the hand by another officer, the AP reported.

A triple-A rating

Tennessee's Safety Commissioner, Gene Roberts, has given his nod of thanks to the American Automobile Association (AAA) for that group's award of a special citation to the state for its pedestrian safety record in 1980.

The AAA conducts yearly surveys to determine the states with the best safety records throughout the country. Most states, plus over 2500 cities, participate in the AAA survey.

Programs evaluated for the competition include maintenance of accident records, safety legislation, enforcement, traffic engineering, quality of school traffic safety programs and public information program schedules.

In expressing his appreciation for the award, Roberts pointed to the state's impressive statistics for 1980: a nine percent reduction in pedestrian fatalities over the previous year and a 17 percent reduction of the same figure over the 1978 total.

≡ SUPREME COURT BRIEFS ≡

By AVERY ELI OKIN



Anyone who followed the confirmation hearings of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to be appointed to the United States Supreme Court, could not help noticing the confidence which she exhibited in answering the questions put to her by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. So confident was Justice O'Connor that she would be confirmed as the 102nd member of the nation's highest court that she formally lined up four clerks to assist her for the October 1981 term.

Among the four were Brian Cartwright, John Dwyer and Deborah Jones, who had originally been hired by Justice Potter Stewart before his retirement. The fourth clerk, Ruth V. McGregor, the top student of the 1974 class of Arizona State Law School, was selected by Justice O'Connor.

With almost as much confidence in the correctness of their judicial reasoning, a unanimous Supreme Court late last term delivered a decision that further refined the situations in which the protections of *Miranda v. Arizona* must be applied. An explanation of that decision and another plenary decision in the area of search and seizure follow.

Police Interrogation
In a unanimous decision, the Supreme Court has held that once an accused has invoked his right to counsel under *Miranda v. Arizona*, police officers may not engage in further interrogation until counsel is provided, "unless the accused has himself initiated further communication, exchanges or conversation with the police."

The decision came in a case which arose on January 19, 1976. On that day a sworn complaint was filed against the defendant in an Arizona state court, charging him with robbery, burglary, and first-degree murder. Pursuant to the complaint an arrest warrant was issued and the arrest was made in the defendant's home on the same day.

At the police station the defendant was informed of his rights as required by *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966). The defendant was further informed that another suspect in custody had implicated him in the crime. Learning this, the defendant said that he wanted to make a deal. The interrogating officer told the defendant that he did not have the authority to negotiate a deal, and gave the defendant the telephone number of the county attorney. The defendant placed the call to the county attorney but then changed his mind and hung up. Turning to the officer, the defendant said, "I want an attorney before making a deal." The interrogating officer then ceased his questioning and the defendant was taken to the county jail for the night.

The next morning at 9:15 A.M., two detectives came to the county jail and asked to see the defendant. The detention center officer informed the defendant, who replied that he did not want to talk with anyone. The detention center officer told the defendant that he had to speak to the detectives and escorted him to where the detectives were waiting. The detectives identified themselves and told the defendant they wanted to talk to him, again informing him of his *Miranda* rights. Shortly thereafter, the detectives played a tape recording of an alleged accomplice which implicated the defendant. After hearing several minutes of the tape the defendant said, "I'll tell you anything you want to know, but I don't want it on tape." The defendant then implicated himself in the crimes.

Just before trial the defendant made a motion to suppress his confession, contending that his *Miranda* rights had been violated when police officers returned to question him. The motion was denied at the trial court level.

On appeal, the Arizona Supreme Court said that on the night of January 19, the defendant had invoked his right to counsel. However, with regard to the questioning the next morning, the court determined that the defendant had waived both his right to remain silent and his right to counsel. The defendant had made a voluntary confession, the court ruled.

The U.S. Supreme Court reversed the Arizona court's judgment, ruling that the defendant's confession violated his rights under both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. In reaching that conclusion, the Supreme Court noted that the Arizona court "applied an erroneous standard for determining waiver where the accused has specifically invoked the right to counsel."

The proper test for waiver of the right to counsel was set forth in *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458, 464 (1938), where the Court stated "that waivers of counsel must not only be voluntary, but constitute a knowing and intelligent relinquishment or abandonment of a known right or privilege, a matter which depends in each case upon the particular facts and circumstances surrounding the case, including the background, experience and conduct of the accused."

Applying this test, the Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice White, found that neither the Arizona trial court nor the Arizona Supreme Court looked at the question of whether the defendant understood the right to counsel and intelligently and knowingly waived it. The Court continued that "when an accused has invoked his right to have counsel present during custodial interrogation, a valid waiver of that right cannot be established by showing only that he responded to further police-initiated custodial interrogation even if he has been advised of his rights." Once the defendant has expressed the desire to deal with the police only through an attorney, the Court said, the defendant may not be subject to further questioning "by the authorities until counsel has been made available to him, unless the accused himself initiates further communication, exchanges or conversation with the police." (*Edwards v. Arizona*, No. 79-5269, decision announced May 18, 1981.)

Search and Seizure
By a vote of 6-to-3, the Supreme Court announced that "a warrant to search for contraband founded upon probable cause implicitly carries with it the limited

Continued on Page 13

Applause mixes with lament as ATF gets sentenced to oblivion

Continued from Page 1
ted with guns."

But Jim Norell, the executive assistant to the director at the NRA, asserted that the ATF's main purpose had been in "creating crime and creating criminals." He said there are "at least 100 cases" where the bureau had enticed individuals to violate the law, and that in many instances the violations were on paper only. "When you go out and you entice some dealer into some technical violation of the law and you add that to a group of good-looking statistics — 'Oh boy, we got another felony conviction' — that's just lousy," Norell said.

Norell also disputed the published contention of ATF chief G.R. Dickerson that 67 percent of its cases involved the prosecution of persons with criminal records. "If ATF are out going after guys who are robbing banks, that's one thing, but if they are going after some guy who was convicted in 1938 of bigamy, or if they are going after someone who copped a plea on an income tax violation, now again under the act, that is (still) a felon with a gun case. Looks good and sounds good."

The NRA spokesman said that while he considered the elimination of ATF to be a victory for the gun lobby, the NRA's chief aim was still the repeal of the 1968 Gun Control Act. He said the NRA favors a bill sponsored by Senator James A. McClure (R-Idaho) that would

eliminate the possibility of "vindictive pursuit" by agents through charging individuals both with criminal and administrative violations.

"Under McClure's bill, you can't seize a stock-in-trade, you can't seize a whole gun collection," Norell said. "You can only seize those guns that are involved in an allegation of a criminal violation of the law."

Thomas Hastings, former chief of police in Rochester, New York, said the elimination of ATF would have "tremendous impact" if the bureau's enforcement efforts were eliminated. "But if some of their people are going to be reassigned to other agencies to continue their enforcement effort, I'm not sure, there would be an impact, but that would minimize it."

Hastings discounted possible frictions between the ATF and the NRA, claiming that when the ATF worked with the Rochester city police while he was chief, "we directed our efforts against the illegitimate gun owners."

Police Chief Robert Wasserman of Fremont, California, said there would probably be minimal impact in his area with the elimination of the gun agency, except in the gun reporting requirements, which he said he assumed would be transferred to another Federal law enforcement bureau. "I don't believe we've been that significantly impacted by that agency," Wasserman said.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE HISTORY

An International Annual

Volume I
1980

Criminal Justice History: An International Annual has been established to publish original papers and articles on the history of crime and criminal justice.

SELECTIONS FROM PREMIERE ISSUE:

Alfred Soman: Deviance and Criminal Justice in Western Europe, 1300-1800: An Essay in Structure

W.R. Jones: Violence Criminality and Culture Disjunction on the Anglo-Irish Frontier: The Example of Armagh, 1350-1550.

T. Curtis: Explaining Crime in Early Modern England

Terry Chapman: Crime in Eighteenth Century England: E.P. Thompson and the Conflict Theory

Herman Oiederiks: Patterns of Criminality and Law Enforcement during the Ancien Regime: The Dutch Case

Nicole Castan: Crime and Justice in Languedoc: The Critical Years, 1750-1790

Samuel Walker: The Community Relations Movement and Mid-Twentieth Century American Police: The Origins

ISSN:0194-0953

294 pages

\$20.00

To order *Criminal Justice History*, send your check or money order to: The John Jay Press, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Television's influence on America's drug habits

The mass media are significant agents in the socialization process of every individual, having replaced physical forces as a power upon society. The context of mass media productions may be over-

THE CJ MONITOR

By SLOAN T. LETMAN
and HERBERT SCOTT Jr.

dramatized, underdocumented, or even inaccurate, but, nevertheless, the inherent power of persuasion is great. The media mirrors many of our lives and influences us as to how we want to lead our lives. The conflict arises over what the media choose to dramatize. It can glamorize or de-glamorize an aspect of society like no other force. It can even educate. Unfortunately, the demand of the public is for the media to entertain. Regardless of the media's persuasive tactics, ideas are communicated which become determinants of attitudes and the stimulus to change in behavior.

The media focus and comment on many aspects of the human condition, not the least of which is man's constant search for a perfect balance of health. Man not only seeks bodily balance but also an easing of pressures of reality and the stress of life in general. This has resulted in a stop in the wrong direction in releasing these tensions; resorting to the consumption of mind-relaxing drugs and controlling one's life through the use of chemicals.

The mass media play an ever increasing role in the creation of our drug culture

and have become a major factor in the establishment of our drug-oriented society. Drug use is primarily a matter of behavior rather than of mind, and the media attempt to show how drug use will enhance already established behavior patterns. Drugs have become key elements in governing social and personal behavior. The use of drugs to control physical and psychological functions has become the norm rather than the exception in society.

The widespread feeling of a "need for drugs, particularly psycho-stimulating drugs, has been aroused. Contrary to popular opinion, though, the use of psycho-active drugs tends to undermine confidence in personal mastery of a task. The temporary euphoria they provide can discourage personal exploration and problem-solving. The public is manipulated into reaching for a pill instead of a thought. The hope of drug solutions to every ache, pain or annoyance of daily living slowly defeats the human spirit.

The use of the mass media for the promotion and sale of drugs is not a new phenomenon. The promotion of modern drugs is aimed at convincing society that human problems such as anger, anxiety, insomnia, obesity, depression and even marital problems require medical attention. Once you believe something to be a disease, an abnormality rather than a natural response, it only follows that you perceive drugs as a cure. Drugs may be either instrumental or expressive in their involvement in systems of release. By being instrumental, drugs are used as

means to an end, escape from boredom or nervousness. As expressive agents, they are ends in themselves.

Two kinds of markets are involved in the promotion of drugs. There is drug advertising for the general public through the popular mass media, and advertising for the specialized medical and quasi-medical market. Concerning the latter market, its audience is very small. It is made up of health practitioners and tradesmen. Physicians and psychiatrists are key markets to corner for drug advertisers. Doctors are bombarded daily with visits from pharmaceutical representatives, while the drug industry uses medical journal advertising, direct mail listings and convention exhibits to continue the assault. Pharmaceutical companies pour massive amounts of money into pushing their products. Approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars is spent every year by some 60 drug companies in order to reach, persuade and sell physicians manufactured drugs. Advertising is the second most important item in the promotional budget of pharmaceutical manufacturers.

One effective and important means of reaching doctors and pharmacists is advertising in medical journals. Clearance of the advertisements is handled by a body of censors, all of whom are physicians. These ads are controlled by the Food and Drug Administration, and there are basic requirements that ads must meet. The ads must not be false, lacking in fair balance or otherwise misleading, as well as adhering to 22 additional guidelines which basically follow the FDA's established criteria, although the AMA Board of Trustees does admit that it leaves much of what is advertised in periodicals to the discretion of the pharmaceutical manufacturer. In fact, many ads for drugs are reportedly accepted even though claims made for them don't conform to the findings of the drug's monographs and the AMA's evaluations.

Through pictures and texts in medical journals psychiatrists and physicians are being advised to prescribe mind-affecting drugs for a variety of conditions. This advertising technique influences physicians in supporting the stand that part of his job is to prescribe drugs. With the persuasion of doctors to see drugs as problem-solvers comes the expansion of drug therapy.

The drug business is no different from any other in our free enterprise system; it operates at a profit or dies. Consequently, advertising in medical journals is a brisk business. Due to the financial dependence of the journals upon pharmaceutical advertising, a virtual partnership, a reciprocal relationship develops between AMA and the drug industry. Pharmaceutical firms depend on the guidance of the medical profession and doctors in turn depend on the advertisements of pharmaceutical firms for information relating to newly developed drugs.

Operating under the profit system, the pharmaceutical industry feels it has made significant contributions to society, and that professional journal advertising is useful in establishing and enhancing the reputation of a firm and its products. Without mass marketing, they feel, few drugs would be so readily available. Yet it is a fact of the industry that no drug manufacturer can afford to restrict production to genuine pharmaceutical innovations. This leads to new products being pushed into the competitive market in the absence of a full understanding of their side effects. Most new drug applications that are approved by the Food and

Drug Administration are sanctioned on the basis of a company's safety data as provided by animal experiments, very limited human toxicity studies, physician's testimonials and usually uncontrolled clinical trials. Even though cases of willful misrepresentation are rare in medical advertising, statements that advocate that new drugs have few, mild or no side effects should be ignored.

The mass media make drug usage enticing. The mass media's world of drug use urges the public to accept pharmaceutical drug manufacturers as their friends

'The media have become a major factor in the establishment of our drug-oriented society. The use of drugs has become the norm rather than the exception.'

who can help them relax from every day stress and strain. The media show how these products can satisfy man's pre-existing desire for internal biological peace. While neither the media nor the drug companies create these problems of living for which so many seek escape through drugs, it is the media that should stop mystifying audiences about drugs and chemicals.

Prior to the mid-1960's, television was extremely cautious about how its entertainment content concerned itself with drugs. That cautious concern has lessened significantly. For example, the number of scenes in TV dramas in which the hero or heroine is shown taking a tranquilizer or a glass of alcohol to calm the nerves is too many to count. Tranquilizers, in fact have become big business in the past ten years. They are a new national habit, and their depiction by television only helps to convey the general social acceptability of taking tranquilizers.

While housewives are indirectly influenced by medical journals, through their doctors, they are being directly influenced by television. As a group, they are television's prime audience for messages promoting "feel better faster" products. For example, television advises that a person normally falls asleep within 15 minutes after going to bed and sleeps thereafter for a full 8 hours. If this is not the case for you then, they push for the use of sleeping pills. The imperative to sleep a certain number of hours has become an obsession which drug companies encourage and profit from. Yet many doctors feel that sleeplessness, except in rare and extraordinary cases, is not harmful to mind or body.

Aspirin is another drug abused by society and promoted by television. Although a relatively innocent chemical, aspirin can, like any drug, be dangerous when abused. But its "feel better faster" sales pitch promotes the drug mystique. One analysis of television drug commercials in a metropolitan area concluded that drug commercials account for more than six percent of commercial time

Continued on Page 12

EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News Interviews

edited, with an introduction by

Michael Balton

with a Preface by

P.J. Stead

In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and Great Britain. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on Law Enforcement News, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought provoking and controversial.

Paperbound

120 pages

\$2.95

To: The John Jay Press
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019

Please send me _____ copies of European Policing at \$2.95 each. Enclosed is my payment in check or money order for \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

\$50M art theft problem creeps out of the closet

By EDWARD DIAMOND

Item: The Manchester Union-Leader reported August 17 that \$25,000 worth of antiquities have been stolen from the Horation Colony Museum in Keene, New Hampshire. "Little statues, books and silverware were taken from the museum when burglars entered the north side second-story window of the museum in the early morning hours. . .," the paper said. No leads in the case are reported.

Item: September 1, 1981, FBI agents reported seizing a stolen oil sketch by Peter Paul Rubens in an Arlington, Virginia, hotel room. The piece, valued at approximately \$350,000, was reported stolen last December from the Maryland home of an art collector. An indictment returned in Baltimore charged David Nevin Raymond, a 27-year-old unemployed tombstone engraver, and David Howard Posey, 21, an arcade owner, with taking the stolen painting to California, storing it there for several weeks and then calling prospective buyers in London in an attempt to negotiate a fee.

Item: The New York Times reports that the Reagan Administration is attempting to seek indictments in a case involving more than \$1 million worth of gold, silver, pottery and other pre-Columbian artifacts from Peru. The artifacts are claimed as "national treasures" by the countries from which they were taken.

Bit by bit, the information on a multi-million international problem eventually finds its way into the public press. Those knowledgeable in the world of art theft and forgery disagree on many substantial points about the stolen merchandise, including whether most of it ever gets reported. One police officer who deals with art claims in New York, detective Robert Volpe, says he doubts whether the "tip of the iceberg" is even reported. Others claim that major thefts usually do become public eventually and it is only in situations where private art dealers fear they have something to lose that the cases are never made public.

But most of those who concern themselves with this specialized form of crime do agree that the volume of losses is substantial. "You could probably say that more money is stolen in art than from banks," said Laurie Adams, a professor of art history at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, who has written two books on the subject. She added, though, that "the precise amount of money is hard to identify due to inflation in the art market."

Bonnie Burnham, the executive director of the International Foundation for Art Research Inc., a New York-based group that attempts to keep track of such stolen goods, said in a recent interview that her organization normally frowns on attempting to place a monetary valuation on the amount of art stolen each year.

"I just don't feel that we or anybody else are in a position to judge the authenticity value, the market value of those objects," Burnham said. "I think the owner's values are often very misleading in one direction or another for any number of reasons," she continued. "Very often a newspaper figure is put together when a reporter hears, for example, that a Rubens was stolen, so they call up Sotheby's (one of the largest auction houses) and say, 'What was the last sale price?' and they say '\$1.2 million,' and the next day in the papers it's a \$1.5 million Rubens stolen and it doesn't necessarily have anything to do with it."

But Burnham, who relies on information from a variety of sources, from pub-



Detail from a \$350,000 oil by the Dutch painter Peter Paul Rubens, which was recovered last month nearly nine months after it was stolen from an art collector's home.

lished accounts to private and public intelligence agents and contacts throughout the art community, said that in 1978 an attempt was made to quantify art losses in the United States. The estimated figure from that year alone, according to Ms. Burnham, was between \$25 million and \$50 million.

The reasons that art theft is so lucrative are many and are not unique to current times. Aside from precious metals, art is one of the few international forms of currency. Some authorities, like Det. Volpe, cite this as the reason that art crimes increasingly are being linked with other forms of international stolen goods operations, and that links to organized crime are also more commonly discussed in art and law enforcement circles.

Additionally — and this is probably unique to the art world, — mysterious comings and goings of particular pieces can increase their value and market price. Many doubt that the art community will even become sufficiently organized so that art crimes can be significantly reduced.

There are also particular problems with the law enforcement and art communities that make close cooperation a difficult proposition at best. In a paper entitled, "The Police and the Art World: A Study in Incompatibility," Professor Adams talks about how "the inadequacy of police response to art-related crime results from certain sociological and psychological attitudes of the 'police personality.'"

Professor Adams says, in general, "American police personnel come from lower middle class families whose cultural awareness tends to be subordinated to the

economic necessities of life. As a result, most police officers are ignorant in matters of art."

Her opinion is echoed by Det. Volpe, who, since 1971, has been the first and only full-time New York City policeman assigned to the recovery of stolen art objects in what is widely recognized as the

economic and cultural center of the art world.

"There's an identity crisis with art crimes," Volpe said in a recent interview. "There's a failure to respond in the higher echelons of departments in general."

Volpe, whose exploits as a tracker of stolen goods have been covered in a book by Prof. Adams, "Art Cop," said, "no one here separates art crime as a separate crime." While police have established procedures for recovering more familiar objects, such as automobiles and weapons, Volpe noted that stolen art "is listed as a miscellaneous on our form 61B's."

In the art community, there has also been a traditional reticence to admit that works have been stolen. "Certainly the tradition in the art world has been to deal with matters of this kind very privately," conceded the art foundation's Burnham. "Partly because the people who were interested in art formed a kind of closed circle. It wasn't something that the man in the street knew something about or cared about, and that included law enforcement people."

In a recent interview in "Stolen Art Alert," a magazine published by the International Foundation for Art Research, the director of security at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Allen Gore, talked about the reluctance many museums have to allow their security people even to discuss problems with thefts. "Most often there's reluctance on the part of the high management of museums to allow their security people to discuss these things," Gore said. "Even though we're not giving away any family secrets, there seems to be a paranoia about letting security people voice their views."

Problems become ever stickier once objects begin to cross state and national boundaries. Often local agencies are ill-equipped to deal with the mobility and flexibility which art thieves find routine. Internationally, agencies such as Interpol are subject to the whims and disinterest of national police agencies in countries through which objects may have passed.

Although many observers of the art crime phenomenon believe that some of the problems are endemic to both com-

Continued on Page 12



"The Greek Dance," a sculpture by the German artist Carl Paul Jennewein. The work was stolen from Brookgreen Gardens in South Carolina last August and is still missing.

The new hand on the IAC

An interview with Chief James Damos of University City, Missouri

LEN: Perhaps it would be well for you to start with some background on your jurisdiction, University City. How large, for example, is the city and its police force?

DAMOS: University City is one of some 90 cities within St. Louis County. To put it in a frame of reference, St. Louis is our largest suburb, if you get what I mean (laughs). The city of St. Louis is bounded on the east by the Mississippi River and on the west by some 90 communities, of which some 12 of the 90 are contiguous to the border of St. Louis. Ours is one of the 12. We're a city of roughly 42,000 people with an ethnic composition that's 42 percent non-white. It went from zero non-white effectively in the early mid-60's to the present composition. The school system's roughly 70 to 75 percent non-white.

Our department has some 80 commissioned officers and roughly 20 civilians. Ethnic-wise, between minority and female, I guess we have a combination of some 30 percent. Our road force of female officers is roughly 20 percent, which is probably one of the higher percentages you'll find around.

I've been chief of police here 20 years; in fact I'll be completing the 20th year on October 15. I came in with a two-year commitment in 1961 from the then-city manager to reorganize the department with "advanced management principles." I'm a graduate of St. Louis University School of Business Administration. When I came into the picture in the metropolitan area 20 years ago I guess I was about the only college-graduate chief of police. But thanks to LEAA and the very strong LEAP program they had years ago, police officers have been able to acquire a college education at no financial cost to them, the only cost being their time. For example, my assistant here, who has spent some 35 years in the business, never thought he would be able to acquire a college education. He went out of high school into the army, into the paratroops, then returned to civilian life after four or five years in the service and became a police officer. He's within about four hours of his degree now, having started on it seven or eight years ago, maybe closer to ten now. In our department, which started out with no college-educated persons except the chief of police, now roughly one out of three have either a baccalaureate or a master's. One out of two, or about 53 percent have an A.A. degree or better. Pretty close to 70 percent have at least 32 hours of college. We in our city put a great premium on the fact that a better educated officer probably will be able to perform in a more

satisfactory manner. If you have a college degree you get a 10 percent pay increase on top of your base salary. If you start out with 32 hours (of college), that's two-and-a-half percent on your base, a double-A degree is worth five percent, 96 hours, seven-and-a-half percent, and a full degree, 10 percent. Right now the degree is worth close to \$150 a month.

We also have something unique here too in our city, called a residency allowance. If you live in the city you're paid \$50 a month more than if you don't live in the city. On top of it, by bringing the officer into the job, they don't need a second car to be able to come to work. We send a chauffeured car, earmarked for the police department, to pick them up and when they are through with their duty, then they are conveyed back out. Our city is middle class with a strong minority group. The 1970 census revealed that the wealthiest minorities in the state of Missouri live in our city — minorities who represent lawyers, doctors, educators, Federal employment, what have you. We have no manufacturing to speak of here, so we're primarily residential. We have some nine cities that surround us. We're ringed by small

cities, all of them smaller than we are, except St. Louis on our east. stays on the track. Years ago, we became involved in forming a mutual aid compact with police stations around the area. This is back in the 60's. We have something called a "Code 1000" that can be invoked and you can get additional manpower — or people power I guess I better say — from other agencies in the area based on this arrangement. So if your resources in your area become unusually taxed because of a problem of a large demonstration or what have you, you have available to you people not only from neighboring agencies but also from the county police department. We as taxpayers pay X amount of hundreds of thousands, or millions of dollars to the county government to support the county. Part of the money, of course, winds up for the police department. Of the 90 cities in the county, we are the highest in terms of property valuation. So you can see, quite a few millions of dollars go into the county government to support the total county government operation and the county police department. The county police department's police commissioners recognize this, and they share what they have with us, just as we share with them something that we might have that they might

'If we law enforcement officials do not cooperate, it inures to the benefit of those who break the law, and to the threat of the citizens that we are sworn to protect.'

cities, all of them smaller than we are, except St. Louis on our east.

LEN: Does the name of your city refer to a college in town?

DAMOS: No, there isn't. Washington University is in St. Louis, right on our border. In fact we've got about 15 feet of the campus on the east end and about 8 feet of the campus on the north end. Two-thirds of the campus is in what is known as the unincorporated part of the county, and the eastern part of the campus is within the city of St. Louis.

LEN: Having the university bordering on your jurisdiction must pose some special considerations for you.

DAMOS: What we have here is a situation where a good 70 percent of the faculty of Washington University resides in our city. We have a number of other universities in close proximity. St. Louis University is just about five miles east of us. A substantial number of the faculty from St. Louis University live in our city. The University of Missouri at St. Louis is to the north of us about two miles, and the Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville is some 30 miles away. There are a number of people from there living in this town and commuting. This has been a very liberal community, historically, over the years, and it's the kind of environment that the faculty at the universities might feel a little more comfortable with, and the community's been very responsive, obviously.

LEN: Are there any particular problems endemic to a force of your size, such as in terms of manpower and how you structure the organization?

DAMOS: Well, we are big enough so that we can do some things that smaller agencies can't, and we're not quite big enough to do the things that larger agencies can. In other words we're part of the in-between, that grey area.

We do have resources outside of our own that we utilize, like the St. Louis County Police Department, which is 550 persons strong. They have many resources that are available to us and there's no reason for us to have to maintain them — like a photo lab. We do all our processing there, so why should we do our own here? They have a fingerprint file that they maintain. We gave up our fingerprint file years ago, when they started a common one for the area. Things of that nature.

We have a police academy called the Greater St. Louis Police Academy and I served for some 10 years on the board of management of the academy. All police officers from the metropolitan area are trained at a common academy with a common curriculum. Things of that nature that can be handled by a central agency we encourage, we subscribe to and we put a lot of effort and a lot of time toward conceiving and making sure that it

need. But it's usually in the other way, the other direction. We have a very fine working relationship.

We also have in this area, and I helped organized this, as its first chairman back in about 1964, a major case squad in the Greater St. Louis area. We have about 300 police officers that are part of this squad, and when a major case occurs, they can be brought into the picture and work the case, which would tax the resources of most departments like us, except for, perhaps, St. Louis, which has 1,000 officers.

These are the kinds of arrangements that we've encouraged in this area, and I'll tell you, being immodest about it, I've endorsed and helped to conceive most of the arrangements that we've had, because I feel that, as the late, lamented J. Edgar Hoover used to say, "Cooperation is the backbone of law enforcement." If we law enforcement officials do not cooperate, it inures to the benefit of the thieves, and those who are breaking the law, and we do it to the threat and terror of the citizens that we are sworn to protect. I'm just not going to let it happen in our city and in our department. We'll cooperate to the fullest, and this cooperation transcends our relationship with the county department; this goes over into the Federal agencies too. We have an excellent working relationship, our department and the other departments in the area, with the Federal agencies. I'm on a first-name basis with the various heads of these Federal agencies.

LEN: Do national organizations such as the IACP have a bias about smaller police organizations? Is there a problem in understanding the problems and characteristics of smaller agencies, or is it the other way around?

DAMOS: Well, the IACP represents, as you probably know, departments of very small size and departments of very large sizes, in terms of the composition of our membership — not only in this country, but throughout the world. Some of the members come from national police forces in Europe, but most of the members are from the continental United States. And I'd say a vast majority of them are from smaller departments because we are a nation of small departments, let's face it. There's no two ways around it. Just as, at least in my judgment, a department can be too small to be as effective as a community has a right to expect it to be, we can also be too large for the optimum. There is an optimum size.

In our own area here, the per capita costs of police departments vary so greatly. Usually the higher per capita costs are in the smaller agencies, because to have a full range of police services, of basic minimum calls for service, you have to have a five-person department — four and two-tenths persons working a 40-hour week is

A law enforcement family man

Col. James P. Damos is the chief of police of University City, Missouri, an office he has held since 1961. He also assumed the presidency of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the group's recent meeting in New Orleans.

He graduated from St. Louis University's School of Commerce and Finance in 1944 and is currently preparing his thesis for a Master of Arts degree in Police Science and Administration at Saint Houston State University. He is also a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

Both of the colonel's sons have followed their father's footsteps into law enforcement: one is with the St. Louis County Police Department and another recently joined the United States Secret Service.

Damos has served in the past as president of the St. Louis County Law Enforcement Officials Association, and on the association's board of governors. He is a member of the Missouri Police Chiefs Association, the Missouri Peace Officers Association, as well as a host of other local and national civic and law enforcement groups.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Edward Diamond.

IACP tiller

ity, Missouri



the exact number. We have a number of small departments in St. Louis County and the smaller the department, usually the larger the per capita cost factor involved in maintaining the agency. I'm just glancing at the per capita costs in our county. One community that's rather small has a \$130 per capita cost. Another small one, \$136. Take a look at larger ones: \$55 per capita costs, for a somewhat larger one. In our own city, the per capita cost was \$54 dollars the last go 'round. We have a \$300,000 budget the most recent year, going into 1981. In St. Louis County, for the 90-some cities, the average is \$66.79. But it varies. There's one little city that's \$16.11 per capita; they contract with another police department. I guess there are about eight or ten agencies in our county that contract with the county or with an adjoining police department.

The point, though, is that within the IACP we try to address the needs of all size agencies as best we can, of course recognizing that essentially, there are different needs for different size agencies, although there are many basic types of needs that occur. There are surveys that we do of agencies, at their request, that fill a common need to find out where they now stand and what improvements they could make in terms of moving along, being contemporary, what is occurring in the law enforcement picture.

LEN: In a recent interview with Law Enforcement News, Sheriff Peter Pitchess from Los Angeles County was rather critical of the IACP and the National Sheriffs Association, saying that they were politically sterile and haven't been as effective as they could have been in telling people what they need in the way of legislation and resources. Do you agree? Do you think that those organizations should take a more active role politically? DAMOS: First, Pete Pitchess is an old, and I consider a dear friend — a man that has made tremendous contributions, in my judgment, to the law enforcement picture, not only in the field of sheriff's departments, but in general law enforcement. Let's face it, whether it's a sheriff's office or a police agency, we have a common objective. He's made a terrific contribution and Pete might have some merit to his comments in terms of, I don't think that any of us that are as aggressive as Pete has been, and, as I like to feel that I am, are completely satisfied with the progress that we've made. As you know, Pete has been in the forefront of much change that has occurred in the law enforcement picture in the past, and I guess he's about ready to retire now. I guess he's thinking that he hasn't really accomplished everything that he'd like to see accomplished, personally or professionally, by police organizations. I see nothing wrong with that. Once we've become completely satisfied, and here again this is my judgment, we get complacent and we start to slide backwards.

About two years ago I became involved in this city with what is known as ICAP, the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program. This meant a complete restructuring, a complete reorganization of the department. Some of my colleagues in law enforcement said, "Jim, you've got 18 years in, maybe you're going to retire in a couple of years, why are you rocking the boat?" I said, "What do you mean, rockin' the boat?" They said, "Well, everything's going all right, is there anybody demanding change?" And I said "Yeah, I am." I'm not satisfied that we're doing all that we can. We owe more to our citizens than to sit back on our duffs and say, "Gee, everything's going okay, I'm not going to rock the boat." When you're taking that attitude, you're sliding backwards and you're committing a larceny, in some respects, on the citizens and taxpayers who are paying your salary. They expect the best of you and dammit, you better give it to them. So I think that probably part of Pete Pitchess's observations were in that mode. I don't know, I can't think for the other person. But here's a man that I've respected over the years and I continue to respect, and he has the right to make his observation, much as I have the right to make my observation. I know it rankles some people, but be that as it may. I know not everybody is happy with the things I say all of the time. If we try to please everybody in what we're saying we wind up pleasing nobody.

LEN: Let's talk about the IACP and your plans for the organization. Do you plan to have the organization

become more politically active? What are your plans in general?

DAMOS: I think that our organization has to continue to, perhaps, enhance positions that affect law enforcement in general and make sure that we're representing the best interests of law enforcement in this country and that we're representing the best thinking of our organization collectively. You're going to see quite a bit of that. You've seen some of that in the past. We'll be wrestling with these hard issues. I'm satisfied that the next 20 years are going to be a very interesting time for law enforcement in this country. I'm looking forward very much to President Reagan's criminal justice initiative that he's going to announce at our (IACP) conference on September 28. This will set the tone at least for the next three or four years, and perhaps for the next 15 to 20. We embarked on a direction, I guess in 1966, '67, when President Johnson decided on a criminal justice initiative, that has carried forth the last 13, 14 years. But I intend to be very active, and I intend to do my best to represent the law enforcement professionals in this nation and see if we can't enhance what we've been doing in the past.

LEN: Are you satisfied with the direction that the Attorney General's task force on violent crime is taking? Specifically, the commitment for more dollars for more prisons, tightening up on some of the restrictions, relaxing some constitutional guarantees.

DAMOS: We have a real dichotomy as I see it. The very day before I testified before the violent crime task force in New York was the day in which our county voted on a \$64 million issue, which included \$24 or \$25 million for building a new county jail. I voted by absentee ballot, because I wanted to make sure I voted. I had some mixed emotions because in that \$64 million they had a new police administration building, a new highways building, and all that was obscured in with other issues. I thought at the time that this thing was going to fail, and it shouldn't fail because we do need the additional space, we do need more appropriate space here in the county. I'm not a professional custodian of bodies. I've got a city jail here, but I'd like to get out of the jail business. The county has a Department of Welfare that has professional custodians that are trained for this. How nice it would be if we could get that bond issue through with an appropriate jail facility, an expanded facility, so that it would be able to accept people, and then I could close my jail down.

Using that as a point of departure, the discussion by

'One of the stronger efforts I am going to have as IACP president is calling attention to victims of crime, who will be a witness if the system correctly handles them.'

the violent crime task force about the need for more prison space, I believe that we're going to need more space, because citizens in this dichotomy are demanding: "Why are these people running the streets. Why is it that you catch him as last, and faster than you did in the past, and then hours later I see the guy back on the streets?" There are hard choices that have to be made by many courts. There's no space to put these people and keep them off the street, and you know that there are some people that every minute that they're free, they're going to be out there stealing. We catch 'em and bring 'em in, and they have a right to bond, and they're right back out again. It's like buying a license to steal in many respects. For these people, you're going to need the space. You're also going to need the dollars to spend on programs for people who don't need to be incarcerated but do need in-depth supervision. In-depth supervision doesn't mean one worker for every 200 people. With the cost of cell space being what it is, it would behoove us to examine really closely the area of putting more dollars to supervise fewer numbers of people. It's less supervision and less costly in the long run. But the Federal courts are closing down many jails, because, don't forget, many of these jails were built before the 1900's. They're not meant to be country clubs, but some of them are very poorly constructed in terms of what present

day thinking is for custodial care of people.

So we're going to have to address that and unfortunately it does cost many millions of dollars to do it, but the dollars are going to be spent in other ways, in terms of tragic consequences of crime. I don't think that we've given near enough attention to victims of crimes and one of the stronger efforts that I am going to have as president of the IACP is calling attention to the victims of crime, who, in most cases if they live, will be a witness, if the criminal justice system correctly handles them. You have to give a greater amount of attention to the victim's needs that we have in the past. The victim, as you know, becomes the victim of an assailant, then becomes the victim of the system all too often. I read a tragic story some months ago of a young woman, apparently of Hispanic origins, who had been a victim, let's say, of a burglary. She called the police. The police caught the felon. She was called to court numerous times, only to be told that the case is continued, or whatever. She didn't have a good working knowledge of the language, had difficulty finding the courtroom, things like that. Finally, for the umpteenth time the case was called, she didn't get the message somehow. She didn't show up, so they got an order out for her arrest. She was arrested and put in jail for failure to show as a witness (laughs). Do you think that she's going to tell the police about being a victim again, after something like that occurring? It is not the police's fault. We lose control of the situation, obviously, after we take the case and make the case. We are a witness for the prosecution the same as the victim is. We had a case some 15 years

ago where a fellow with a double hernia assaulted a female. We got him into custody, it was some months before he went to trial, and he demanded and got a repair to his double hernia at the taxpayers' expense. The victim that was assaulted had to pay her hospital costs, at her own expense, and obviously she lost time at work. Then it was month after month that the thing was continued before it finally went to trial.

The system wears out witnesses many times. It behooves us, I think to show more concern for victims and witnesses, and the way the system is not upholding the needs and the wishes of witnesses. Why do you have so many crimes that are unreported in this country? Part of that could be that people have had some prior experience, and they say "I'm not going to go through this again. I got ripped off and the hell with it, I'm not going to report it." Or they've heard others who've had an experience and they've survived it and they're not going to bear witness. And if people don't bear witness, like I said earlier, it's giving the thieves license to go out and be plunderers. I intend to call significant attention to the concerns that I have personally, and the concerns that I feel the police of this nation do have or should have for victims of crimes, because they're traumatized when they are violated, their persons or property are

Continued on Page 10

'At best, LEAA represented about 5 percent of the total money spent for criminal justice in this country, which is not a shocking amount. Most corporations spend at least 5 percent for research and development if they want to stay in business.'

Continued from Page 9

violated, and then they are traumatized by the system. LEN: As far as your role as head of the IACP, it's a year term.

DAMOS: An unusual set of circumstances has come up. It'll be about 13½ months, because we don't meet until the middle of November in Atlanta the next time. That puts on additional responsibility on me, as I see it, to make sure that while I'm at the helm, that I'm moving us in the direction that is steady on the course and the kind of direction that we should be moving in. I'll be working very closely with Leo Callahan, who will succeed me, and with Howard Runyon, who will succeed him, in terms of a three-year plan: where are we now, where do we want to be going, how are we going to get there and at what point in time will we arrive. The planning process is being started now, and we'll have a meeting shortly after the conference where we will put this in sharp focus. In other words, for Runyon's year, three years' hence, he has certain ideas about where he thinks the organization should be. At our planning meeting we will have fully developed a number of these kinds of concepts. We'll invoke certain things in my term that will bear fruition either next year or the following year. This is what you have to do in long-range planning. Nowadays, in my book, long range is three years. I don't know whether you subscribe to that, but we used to talk about ten years as being long-range. But in ten years, why, the shape of the world will be changed.

LEN: Concerning the three years, it is a long range. Is a year as head of the organization enough time to put your imprint on the direction of the IACP should be?

DAMOS: I think with working together with all of the board officers we have an excellent opportunity. I'm not on an ego trip. If we get something started and it bears fruition in Leo Callahan's year, or the next year, I'm not on an ego trip looking to claim the glory or whatever. I want them to take the credit for it, because we're part of a team and the board of officers, all six vice presidents and the president, must work as a team if we are going to effectively represent the criminal justice community.

LEN: Concerning President Reagan's speech at the conference, are you confident about the direction that this administration is taking in dealing with crime. And is there any speculation at all about what direction that may take after the President's speech.

DAMOS: I think all along, in looking at the kinds of things that were coming out of the White House, announcements and so forth, many of us recognized that once the economic package got pretty well on the way that domestic defense issues of crime in the United States would come under very serious consideration by this Administration. There's every indication that the President, in running for office and since, has a very strong feeling for the situation. We just had the recent release of the Uniformed Crime Reports indicating that there is a 9.2 percent increase over last year, and something like a 55 percent increase in the last 10 years. This is a shocking increase to be occurring in our nation. We've had a much lesser increase in total population.

You have to look and see just how few police officers we have in this nation. They use a figure roughly of a half-million police officers in a nation of 225 million people. Are you familiar with the staffing figure, the 60 percent figure? If you've half a million that you're working with, you take 60 percent of that; that's 300,000 police officers available over a 24-hour period for assignment somewhere in that time frame. If you were to divide that over three shifts — which is the worst way to do it, but for the sake of argument here now — you've got roughly 100,000 police officers on duty right now in the country. We've got 50 states, so you average it out to 2,000 a state. Look at the state of Missouri. The state is about five and a half million population, and is 225 miles from east to west, 300 miles from north to south. Take 2,000 police officers and put them in Busch Stadium where the Cardinals play — they get 50,000 people in there — and you'd have a hard time finding those 2,000, wouldn't you? This tells me that we are basically a country in which people believe in and subscribe to law and order, and the reason that we need half a million police officers is because of 10 to 12 million people who get involved in serious crime in this country each year. That's the main reason for our existence in many respects. The President recognizes that the country is not going from Heaven to Hades in a handbasket, however, these in-

creases in crime problems that we have have to be addressed and the Federal Government has an excellent opportunity to continue the finer types of outcomes of the last 12 years of LEAA and OJARS. You've had some very fine projects that have evolved out of LEAA. Now, at best, at the high point of the funding by LEAA, I would say it represented about 5 percent of the total money spent for criminal justice in this country, for sake of argument which is not a shocking amount. Most corporations spend at least 5 percent for research and development if they want to stay in business. Most agencies haven't had the luxury of having the kind of money that was provided by LEAA to get into research and development, to get into innovative kinds of things. I just hate to think of where we would be if there hadn't been an LEAA. We would be in, probably, much more terrible shape, in many respects.

LEN: So the termination of LEAA funding is an ominous sign, in your view?

DAMOS: Well, I would hope that the President, in his meeting with us, will be laying out very clearly and concisely what his initiatives will be and what his thinking is about the Federal role. I testified in New York that I felt there was a Federal role. I felt there was very strong role that they could play in the research and development aspect, and then funding proven programs, providing an opportunity for agencies to take these programs on in their own agencies even though the programs may not be innovative any longer. ICAP is not an innovation any longer, as far as I'm concerned; that's a proven program. Taken a proven program like ICAP and offer an opportunity for an agency to do the kinds of things that are necessary. Put the dollars into the ICAP process. Fund it for a sufficient amount of time so that it could be institutionalized. A minimum of three years I think is necessary, and probably it would be closer to five years. Then you're truly institutionalized. The public that you are serving will have accepted it, and there's no way the city could withdraw the program then. It would be like saying you were going to close down the department.

I think that the Federal Government is going to recognize that there is a strong role for them to play, that it's not going to cost that much money in terms of busting the budget figure. At the high point, what was the figure, \$890 million in 1975 that the LEAA funding level was? Break it down population-wise. At that figure, you're talking about what, three or four dollars per capita? It's just not a lot of money when you look at it on that basis. I'm hopeful that the President will have a strong initiative in this regard. We know how he feels about national defense. Where I sit, and many of the citizens, we view this as domestic defense. There was a report that was released at the end of January that you are probably familiar with, and the report indicated that there was a greater percent of those surveyed in this report indicated that money should be spent for domestic defense against crime than should be spent for national defense.

LEN: Having been involved in your own agency over a period of decades, do you feel that in your own department, and for IACP departments as a whole, that there is an opportunity for younger people to move up through the ranks?

DAMOS: I think there's an excellent opportunity for young people in this field. I encourage, well obviously, my two sons got into this field. They were college graduates, and they love the business. The one that's moving over to the Secret Service now, apparently sees broader vistas in terms of this field in Federal employment than he does at the local level. Well, that's well and good, that's a choice that he's making and he knows the

sacrifices that he has to make when you go into Federal employment. You don't stay in one area, you could be anywhere in the country. People make those choices and if it's a sacrifice, well, they make the sacrifice, or they consider the sacrifice at the time. But I can't think of a finer occupation for a young person to get involved with, if they truly like to work with people. If you like to help people. This is basically what we're doing, we're out there helping people all the time. You might say, "If you give me a traffic ticket, you're not helping me." Well, you are in the long run, because if it helps to call to your attention that you can't continue to use those speeds, that you can't continue to make a right turn from the center of the street, that you're going to hurt somebody, probably yourself, too if you don't have good driving habits, we're really helping you in the long run, rather than hurting you. But young people that like to help people, that have the disposition, like people that enter the field of medicine, the ministry — I don't want to get pious using the ministry in here, but these are the kinds of people that like to work with people, that like to help people.

One of the finer programs in the country is the Law Enforcement Explorer program in the Boy Scout movement. We've been deeply involved with the Law Enforcement Explorer program for some 12 years now. We've had over a dozen people go through the program and wind up becoming police officers. My two sons are among that group. Not all of them become police officers. They go out into the community, they become civil leaders later on, they become politicians, and certainly when they are out there, they are better able to understand and recognize the kinds of problems that the police are confronted with in the criminal justice system. A number of these young people have matriculated from Law Enforcement Exploring; when they graduate from high school they become police cadets. They get paid something like \$11,000 or \$12,000 a year, and we pay their tuition for college courses. When they hit age 21, they compete for police officers. We have a substantial number of our force right now that started out that route. We kind of raised them from the ground up, as it were. But I'm very excited about the future in this field. The pay is certainly moving along in a much better fashion than it did in the past, and cities like ours are recognizing that we have a certain amount of need in our community for all kinds of services, that we're not just crimefighters. We have some 85 percent of our time that we spend as a helping kind of a person.

LEN: But as far as moving up organizationally, along the hierarchy in law enforcement, do you feel that there's adequate opportunity for younger officers?

DAMOS: In terms of rank, unfortunately, in this business, it comes rather slowly, but some departments have what is known as rank and assignment. We have what is essentially a civilian position here as project manager of ICAP, but we have a commissioned officer who is over into that program. Larger departments like the St. Louis County department use the rank and assignment structure where a police officer can move into essentially a civilian kind of position as an administrative aide to the superintendent, or in the personnel department and move up in the salary structure for that kind of a position — a salary that they wouldn't be able to have as a police officer. That's an innovative thing that evolved, again, out of an LEAA project. Things do move slowly, but if you go out into commerce and industry, you'll find that you don't have any overnight bank vice presidents, unless he marries the chairman of the board's daughter, or something like that. You have to earn your credentials.

Moving?

Don't forget to write!

Fill out the coupon below and return it to Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Allow six to eight weeks for processing.

Name _____

New Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Be sure to include the mailing label affixed to this issue of LEN.

Reagan skips fate of DEA in outlining anticrime plan

Continued from Page 1

tifying and reporting" drug traffickers.

¶ Revisions in the tax laws that would make it easier for prosecutors to build tax cases against organized crime figures and drug figures.

¶ Establishment of a Special Council on Narcotics Control, which will consist of, among others, the Attorney General and the Secretaries of State, Defense and Treasury. The council, President Reagan said, would, "coordinate efforts to stop the drug flow into this country."

¶ Formation of Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, whose primary goal will be "a domestic policy that will more effectively coordinate efforts among Federal agencies as well as those at the state and local level."

The President's speech did not, however, provide any solution to the question of the fate of the beleaguered Drug Enforcement Administration. Speculation has been rampant in recent months as to whether the agency will be dismantled, with its duties taken over by other Federal law enforcement agencies, or whether the DEA will remain intact, acting in closer coordination with other arms of the Federal government.

The President also chose not to address other recommendations of the violent crime task force, including such proposals as the \$2 billion recommended to help states build more prisons, stricter gun control legislation, the abolition of the insanity plea as a legal defense and the cutback of the use of habeas corpus petitions.

Reagan's failure to address the gun issue directly was criticized later by Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who told the New York Times the speech "failed to offer serious proposals for effectively controlling crime."

The Congressman lauded the President for "articulat[ing] Americans' concerns about crime," but faulted President Reagan.

Response tactic proves itself in Wilmington

Continued from Page 3

of the program evaluators. "Given the prevailing willingness on the part of Wilmington residents to accept alternative responses — they continue to be satisfied with WDP (Wilmington Department of Police) service irrespective of the response received," the report states that the program "could reasonably have substantially increased the level of calls for service which were formally delayed or diverted."

Earlier this year, a study by the Police Executive Research Forum, a Washington-based study group, came up with similar recommendations to the Wilmington project after surveying over 200 police departments and doing followups in a range of cities that included Birmingham, Alabama; Peoria, Illinois; Hartford, Connecticut; and San Jose, California.

The PERF study recommended police classification of incidents based on criteria including injuries, theft, location of suspects, weapons involved and availability of witnesses. The survey also called for a variety of police responses, based on the seriousness of calls, that included appointment schedules, mail-ins on accident reports and return phone calls to those phoning in minor incidents (LEN, April 13, 1981).

gan for the most part, claiming "America will need more than a few inspiring words from the President's 'bully pulpit' to stop crime in our streets."

President Reagan told the police chiefs that his Administration planned to correct what he said was "the imbalance between rights of the accused and rights of the innocent."

He claimed his bail reform proposals would allow judges to deny bail to criminal offenders "under carefully limited conditions" and said the much-chastised exclusionary rule rests on the absurd proposition that a law enforcement error, no matter how technical, can be used to justify throwing an entire case out of court, no matter how guilty the defendant or how heinous the crime."

The President waxed philosophical

More deposits in the data bank:

1980 UCR shows all Part I crime rising

Continued from Page 3

Crime Reports and the Department of Justice's National Crime Survey, which is based on victimization surveys of 60,000 households sampled from across the country.

One criticism of the surveys is that at times the two reports appear to be at serious odds with one another. Earlier in the year, Attorney General William French Smith, citing UCR statistics, claimed that violent crime in America

for much of his speech, blasting previous Administrations for avoiding the plight of the victim and treating the hardened criminal too lightly. He used the exclusionary rule as a prime example of a system that allows a minor error to let the larger crime to go unchallenged.

"The plain consequence of treating the wrongs equally is a grievous miscarriage of justice: the criminal goes free; the officer receives no effective reprimand; and the only ones who really suffer are the people of the community," the President said.

He drew a parallel between those who blame crime solely on economic and social causes and politicians who favor "massive government spending" as the cure for social problems.

"The underlying premise in both cases

(is) a belief that there (is) nothing permanent or absolute about any man's nature," President Reagan said. He chastised those people as failing to recognize "absolute truths" about the human condition.

"Two of those truths are that men are basically good but prone to evil; and society has a right to be protected from them." He said that society should not be "hesitant or feel guilty about punishing those who violate the elementary rules of civilized existence."

New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences

Day Classes

Mon.-Fri., 9-5, seven weeks commencing October 5, 1981. For information, call John Fitzgerald, (212) 344-2626, 82 Beaver Street, New York, NY 10005

Houston PD's recruit drive put on hold

Continued from Page 3

tract 20 percent of their work out to minority firms.

According to the Chronicle both Councilmen Hall and Reyes pushed for the inclusion of minority-owned businesses in the advertising contract, "contending that only a minority-owned firm could establish credibility in minority communities and dispel long-standing feelings that HPD [the Houston Police Department] is a racist organization."

But backers of the original contract with Thompson contended that the advertising agency was the most effective vehicle for pushing recruitment and that insisting that part of the business be spread to minority firms would "fragment" the recruitment effort, which is supposed to be targeted primarily at members of minority communities.

Councilman Goodner, angered at the effect the three council members' absence from recruitment meetings was having on the overall police department effort, told the Chronicle, "If we stopped the program now and rebuilt it [including the subcontracting to minority firms], we're going to create more problems than we cure."

Department officials are continuing their recruitment efforts and plan to concentrate their efforts at recruiting minorities in the Houston area for the next several weeks. Plans for a more ambitious effort aimed at recruiting minorities nationwide for the department have been scaled down, at least for the present, according to one council official.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The City University of New York

If you want a challenging career in criminal justice, John Jay College is the place to study.

Advanced degrees offered:

- MA in Criminal Justice
- Master of Public Administration
- MS in Forensic Science
- MA in Forensic Psychology

For more information, telephone: (212) 489-5082 or write:

The Graduate Registrar
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
445 West 59 Street
Room 4205
New York, New York 10019



A new Ph.D. in Criminal Justice under the auspices of the City University Graduate School, with courses offered primarily on the John Jay campus, will be operative in Fall 1981. For applications, write: Admissions Office, City University Graduate Center, 33 West 42 Street, New York, NY 10036.

'Vengeance is ours,' saith Israel's Arab community

By GAD J. BENSINGER

In the modern state of Israel, one still finds the ancient custom of blood vengeance to be deeply rooted in the traditions of Israel's Arab minority, to the extent that many of the nearly 500,000 Israeli Arabs prefer "Arab justice" over "Israeli justice."

One important variant between the Arab notion of justice and Israeli law concerns retributive killing. The mere fact that there is no death penalty in Israel runs counter to the fundamental Arab concept of justice. Consequently, incidents that involve the killing of an Arab man or the dishonoring of an Arab woman often trigger feuds that, when not quickly settled by customary reconciliation, lead to bloodshed.

The bloodiest feud this year involved a mass incursion of rampaging young Arab men and women from the village of Julis in northern Israel who attacked the

neighboring village of Kafr Yasif. The attack, which resulted in the murder of two and the wounding of eleven villagers and the destruction of much property, had been initiated to avenge the death of a Julis villager who was fatally stabbed during a soccer match between the two Arab villages' teams.

According to Arab tradition, when a man is killed it is his entire clan (hamula) that owns the blood, and it is therefore up to that particular clan to avenge the death or seek monetary compensation (blood money). Ordinarily, as soon as a serious dispute involving members of different clans erupts, various official and non-official social mechanisms come into play to maintain or restore law and order. The Israeli police often get involved and impose Israeli justice.

In many cases, however, the dispute is not considered settled by the indigenous population until customary reconcilia-

tion (sulha) is achieved. The necessary reconciliation is usually brought about by neutral persons who consider it a duty to intervene to calm tensions or stop violence. These neutral persons talk to the elders of the feuding clans in an effort to arrange a truce. Once a truce is achieved, a formal, neutral Committee of Reconciliation is set up to arbitrate the dispute. The members of such committees are usually powerful and influential men acceptable to both sides. The more severe the dispute, the more powerful and influential the arbitrators must be. The aim is to establish reconciliation through binding arbitration. As soon as an agreement is reached, an elaborate ceremony takes place. Details about this ceremony — date, place, quantities and kinds of food to be served — are included in the agreement. In minor disputes this ceremony may consist of little more than a visit paid by the men of the clan found to be at fault to the wronged clan, and a counter visit that indicates that reconciliation has indeed been accepted. Disputes within clans are reconciled in a similar way.

Following the stabbing incident at the soccer match, an effort at reconciliation was attempted. It failed. And, where traditionally the men seeking revenge would arm themselves with sticks and stones, this time the villagers from Julis came equipped with guns and hand grenades.

The Israeli police arrived in time to close the attacked village to prevent the villagers from taking further revenge on Julis. But by then the killings and the rampaging had already taken place.

The Israeli police came under severe criticism for not heeding the warning of a possible attack in revenge for the soccer game killing, especially after the attempt at reconciliation had failed. Responding to these charges, Israel's police chief said that no one could have imagined that a

whole village would attack another and that the police were prepared for "minor problems." Still, an internal investigation conducted by a senior police officer who was appointed to probe the incident has confirmed the accusations of Kafr Yasif residents that the police did not do enough to prevent the attack.

The viciousness of this particular incident highlighted the problem that the police face in dealing with clan feuds in Israel. There is a pressing need for the Israeli police to become better acquainted with, and more sensitive to the customs and traditions of the Arab community in Israel. And, there are already indications that a lesson may have been learned. In late June large police detachments were dispatched to enforce a truce when a Bedouin wedding erupted into a clan feud. In this incident a young Bedouin bride, who was found not to be a virgin on her wedding night, became the cause of a feud between Bedouin and Arab Christian clans after the woman alleged she had been raped by a Christian. The accusation of rape immediately created tension in the area. A Christian family's wheat field was set ablaze and only the prompt intervention of the Israeli police prevented the situation from escalating into violence. Two Bedouin youths were arrested and while the police enforced a truce, Arab and Jewish dignitaries mediated the dispute and arranged a formal reconciliation. The rape suspect has been arrested and the bride was sent away to live with another family for her own protection. However, only time will tell if this feud, as others, has in fact been settled. For in some cases, even after reconciliation the tensions persist and any small incident may spark renewed hostility.

(Gad J. Bensinger is an assistant professor of criminal justice at Loyola University of Chicago.)

The media: part of the problem in America's war on drug abuse

Continued from Page 6

during the week, with an average of one drug commercial every 47 minutes on weekdays and one every two hours on weekends. Relief of all kinds was shown in three out of four cases after use of the drug.

Drug use as a film theme is very common in our society. It is attractive to young people who are potential or actual users because of its realism in a society which is perceived as a fraud by many young people. The American movie audience is a young one. Although persons between 12 and 19 represent only 39 percent of the population, they account for 72 percent of movie admissions. Film-makers are free to choose whatever subject they desire. Of the 231 feature films released during 1971 (when the country became so concerned with drugs), 89 had some significant drug use content. (Drug was defined as psychoactive or mood-modifying substances, excluding alcohol; significant was defined as being a substantial scene, character or thematic relevance, and use was defined as encompassed recreational use through dependence and dysfunctional abuse.) Films do reflect the growing awareness that there is no one drug culture. It was once believed that the abuse of drugs was a part of the culture of only the poverty-stricken minorities. Now people realize and focus on the middle-class urban and suburban teenager who is not a minority.

The mass media could have a very significant role in the curtailment of drug abuse. Yet drug abuse education messages are severely limited by many restrictions that exist in the media. The main obstacle is the cost. Agencies that are involved in drug education don't have the money to buy air time or the space in printed materials. These agencies have to rely mainly on the generosity of the media or on private donations to get their messages publicized. Newspapers generally don't lend space to these public service ads, with one very significant reason being that drugs, alcohol and tobacco are important sources of their income. Magazines are in the same plight.

Broadcasting is the avenue most open to drug abuse information. Radio and television stations in the United States are required by law to carry public service announcements if they wish to keep their licenses. The problem is the time

that the announcements are used: it is up to the discretion of the individual stations. They have traditionally used those public service announcements when advertising is the most slack, when the audience is smallest. A factor that adds to the dilution of drug abuse information is that this information competes with commercial messages urging the use of some of the very same drugs that are being attacked as harmful.

The media actually help increase drug use through their explanations of how to use certain drugs. Their detailed descriptions of accompanying sensations tend to glamorize drug use. The media advocate the use of licit drugs as a common way of coping, then do an about-face and make it seem that illicit drugs are the only drugs with consequences. The fear of many is that the licit drug user can easily jump from these drugs, which are promoted by advertising, to illicit drugs. An overwhelming number of prescriptions for psychoactive drugs are being written while, ironically, drug use by the young is condemned by organized medicine. But who is to say that barbiturate addiction is sanctioned while heroin addiction is not. In essence, many adults are teaching children that this consumption is normal and necessary. A research psychologist with the National Institute of Health is quoted as saying "A new class of drug users were spawned by a generation of legitimate drug users and that a social acceptance of drugs to alleviate uneasiness has led to a younger generation who use drugs illegally." Drug advertising in the contemporary media seems to direct its focus toward designing and creating a feeling of need for drugs rather than providing the public with information about drugs. The success of promotion depends less on the authenticity of the message than it does on the skill in manipulating beliefs.

(Sloan T. Letman is an assistant professor of criminal justice at Loyola University of Chicago. Herbert Scott Jr. is an associate professor of corrections at Chicago State University.)

LEN's Share-the-Wealth Plan

Keep your colleagues as up-to-date as you are — share the wealth of information found in each issue of Law Enforcement News.

Volume of art theft seen outdoing efforts to keep track of crime

Continued from Page 7

munities, there are those who believe there are areas in both the art world and the law enforcement community where improvements can and should be made.

"You have to approach it like other crimes," says New York detective Volpe. "When you work narcotics, stolen goods, you get sources, tips, etc. You need to develop a system of contacts."

Education is the key in the view of many, who point to European countries as a model for Americans to emulate. "In Europe, art is much more a part of the culture than it is here," says Volpe, an artist himself. "Whenever I lecture, I tell people that art is not just a possession of the wealthy. Not just the rich have art. Art belongs to the people."

Others point to the lack of any centralized information on the actual extent of stolen art. Both the International Foundation for Art Research and the Art Dealers' Association have made attempts at keeping track of the number of stolen pieces, but officials concede that even their best efforts can't possibly keep up with the annual volume of crime.

Some efforts at improvement have already been spotted over the several years, however. Museums, with very few exceptions, have just about completely turned around in the last five years in their attitude about reporting thefts," said Bon-

nie Burnham. "They used to not report them at all under any circumstances. Now they issue press releases." Burnham observed that the museums' attitudes have changed because "they found it did them more damage not to cooperate locally in cases."

Still, in an era where law enforcement finds both its time and resources stretched in coping with crimes of a more violent and immediate nature, many in the art community are convinced that there will be no great increase in police assistance. "I don't think a hell of a lot's being done, to tell the truth," says Laurie Adams. "The police are busy with the murderers."

What's On Your Mind?

Law Enforcement News offers its readers regular opportunities to sound off on the burning issues in the criminal justice field. Contributions to the Public Forum section, as well as letters to the editor, should be typed and sent to: LEN, 444 W. 56th St., New York 10019.

Supreme Court Briefs: more do's and don'ts on search and seizure

Continued from Page 5

authority to detain the occupants of the premises while a proper search is conducted."

The present case arose when Detroit police officers arrived at the home of the defendant armed with a warrant to search the house for narcotics. As the officers arrived, they saw the defendant go out the front door of the house, proceed across a porch and down the stairs. They asked the defendant to open the front door so that they could conduct their search. Following a brief discussion with the defendant and an attempt to gain access to the building by ringing the intercom, the officer forced open the front door. After gaining access to the building one of the officers instructed another officer to bring the defendant inside.

At that point the officers detained the eight occupants of the house and conducted a search of the premises which revealed "two plastic bags of suspected narcotics under the bar in the basement." The defendant, who was the owner of the house, was then formally arrested for violation of the Controlled Substances Act of 1971, and was searched pursuant to the arrest. The search uncovered a plastic bag containing a substance suspected to be heroin in the defendant's jacket pocket.

The defendant was charged with possession of the heroin found on his person. A motion was made and granted to suppress the heroin as the product of an illegal search made in violation of the Fourth Amendment. A divided Michigan Court of Appeals affirmed the suppression order, as did the state supreme court, with three justices dissenting.

On appeal, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the decisions of the Michigan courts, finding that the arrest and subsequent search were constitutionally permissible. Writing in the opinion of the

Court, in which he was joined by the Chief Justice and Justices White, Blackmun, Powell and Rehnquist, Justice Stevens noted that crucial to the majority's decision was the fact that a detached and neutral magistrate had found probable cause to believe that the law was being violated in the defendant's house. Having made that determination, the magistrate authorized "a substantial invasion of the privacy of the persons who resided" in the house. From this premise the Court majority concluded that the detention of the defendant, while admittedly a significant restraint on his liberty, was "surely less intrusive than the search itself."

The majority further reasoned that if there existed evidence that a citizen's residence contained contraband, and that evidence is sufficient to persuade a judicial officer that an invasion of the citizen's privacy is justified, "it is constitutionally reasonable to require that citizen to remain while officers of the law execute a valid warrant to search his home." Justice Stevens concluded that because it was legal to require the defendant to remain in his home while a search was conducted which netted evidence establishing probable cause to arrest him, the arrest and the search incident thereto were constitutionally permissible.

Justices Stewart, Brennan and Marshall dissented, arguing that because under the Court's decision "the police may seize a person without probable cause in order to 'facilitate' the execution of a warrant that did not authorize his arrest, the fundamental principle that the scope of a search and seizure can be justified only by the scope of the underlying warrant has suffered serious damage." (Michigan v. Summers, No. 79-1794, decision announced on June 22, 1981.)



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

New national crime prevention symbol makes its bow — wow!



© 1979 The Advertising Council, Inc.

Crime prevention is going to the dogs — McGruff the Crime Dog, that is. McGruff is rapidly becoming the national symbol of public involvement in preventing crime.

A trenchcoated hound who looks like a floppy-eared Sam Spade, McGruff is spreading the message of the nationwide Crime Prevention Coalition via newspapers, television, radio, billboards and public appearances at crime prevention fairs and seminars. In brief, McGruff's message is: "Take a Bite Out of Crime." And, at the drop of a clue, McGruff is prepared to tell citizens how to do it.

The Crime Dog is the creation of the Advertising Council, the national association of ad agencies, and in his first year he appeared in \$57 million worth of advertising spots. McGruff probably still trails Snokey the Bear in public recognition, but he's gaining.

The Crime Prevention Coalition has some 50 member organizations, ranging from such law enforcement entities as the FBI and National District Attorneys Association to the Boy Scouts, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Jaycees. The coalition aims to channel citizens' energy to support and enhance crime prevention programs at the local, state and national levels.

Nine states are now affiliated with the Crime Prevention Coalition and use

McGruff in their campaigns against crime. In Arizona, for example, the state Department of Public Safety assists local law enforcement agencies in staging crime prevention fairs in shopping centers, providing literature on the McGruff campaign and lending a Crime Dog costume to local authorities.

"Most police and sheriff's departments in Arizona have some kind of crime prevention program, and we provide additional resources with the McGruff materials," said Sgt. Robert Bloss, DPS's supervisor of crime resistance. McGruff visits schools and marches in local parades, and his message appears on billboards in the Phoenix and Tucson areas.

The city of Phoenix adopted McGruff as its crime prevention symbol last summer, and he's already won the hearts of its citizens. His droopy visage appears in no fewer than 11 murals on the walls of a community room in the big Thomas Mall, which is the headquarters for the local community anticrime campaign. Officer Steve Peters, a crime prevention trainer for the Phoenix Police Department, said, "We're using McGruff a lot to raise our citizens' level of awareness on what they can do to prevent crime."

McGruff is beginning to make inroads in Maryland, too. "We're still using some of our own old materials," said Linda Evans, director of the Maryland Crime Watch in the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement, "but we're starting to tie in with McGruff on our media materials, and we'll no doubt be using him more." Also affiliated with the Crime Prevention Coalition are state crime prevention agencies in California, Iowa, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Washington. Some large companies have found McGruff's message appealing too.

One of them is the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, whose 22,000 employees are quickly becoming acquainted with McGruff and his anticrime story. McGruff is the "author" of crime prevention articles in the company magazine and the star of three slide shows on how to fight crimes that are targeted to the railroad's workers. Over the last decade, the Norfolk & Western has tightened security of its property and freight shipments, and with excellent results. Thefts from boxcars, for instance, are down from 999 a year to 254.

Now the Norfolk & Western is trying to show its employees how to avoid becoming crime victims. "We're trying to incorporate the Neighborhood Watch idea into our company and also show employees how they can respond to crime in their homes and in the streets," said Lynne Harris, crime prevention coordinator.

The Crime Prevention Coalition gets its chief support from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, which gives technical assistance to member organizations, helps them develop education programs, and aids in publicizing their activities. NCCD's efforts are funded by a \$754,000 grant from the Justice Department's Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS). The grant will run out in February and the NCCD is now seeking private funding to continue the campaign.

"We don't have any statistics yet on what, if anything, our campaign is doing to the crime rate," said Berkley M. (Mac) Gray, NCCD's crime prevention director. "But from what we're hearing around the country, the campaign is a definite asset for local crime prevention efforts."

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

Coming up in Law Enforcement News:

- More on the 1981 IACP conference, including the full text of President Reagan's keynote address.
- A look at a new system of crime classification that's proved it can play in Peoria.

You'll say you saw it in Law Enforcement News

JOBS

Deputy Sheriffs. To serve the 63,000 residents in the Florida Keys. The Monroe County Sheriff's Department includes 89 sworn officers and 63 civilian employees spread over three substations along the Keys. Salary is commensurate with experience plus paid retirement (State of Florida) and paid life and health insurance, paid leave time includes 10 vacation days, 12 sick days and 12 holidays annually.

All resumes are welcome and will be reviewed carefully. Submit a resume or request for application to the Personnel Director, Monroe County Sheriff's Department, P.O. Box 1269, Key West FL 33040.

Criminal Justice Department Chairperson. The University of North Carolina at Charlotte has re-opened the search to fill this position, with appointment beginning July 1, 1982. A mature individual with good leadership qualities is being sought to guide the continued growth of an established criminal justice program. The individual chosen should provide evidence of long-term commitment to criminal justice through teaching, service and research. There will be a strong emphasis on curriculum and faculty development in connection with an existing undergraduate program and a new master's degree. The chairperson will be expected to give balanced emphasis to research and community outgrowth.

An earned doctorate in criminology, criminal justice or a related social science is required. The J.D. degree is not sufficient as the terminal degree. Prior involvement with the criminal justice system and administrative experience are preferred. The successful applicant must have had at least several years of full-time college level teaching and/or administrative experience.

Applicants should send a letter explaining their interest in this particular position, along with a copy of their curriculum vitae, to: Dr. Alfred Stuart, Chairman, Criminal Justice Search Committee, Department of Geography and Earth Sciences, UNCC Station, Charlotte, NC 28223. (Phone (704) 597-2535). Closing date for receipt of initial application is November 18, 1981.

Criminal Justice Casework Investigator. Part-time positions are available immediately throughout California with Criminological Diagnostic Consultants. Relocation not required. Qualified individuals will be selected to conduct thorough background investigations in sophisticated criminal cases and, under ad-

ministrative supervision, complete appropriate evaluative reporting procedures.

Applicants should have a bachelor's degree in behavioral sciences and at least five years field experience in the investigative and supervisory functions of probation/parole. In addition to salary, travel expenses are provided for each case.

To apply, send letter of application and a complete resume to: Personnel Officer, Criminological Diagnostic Consultants, Mission Inn Rotunda Suite 304, 3616 Main Street, Riverside, CA 92501.

Criminal Justice Researchers. The U.S. National Institute of Justice has announced that it is accepting applications for its 1982-83 Visiting Fellows Program. The program, started in 1974, allows senior-level criminal justice policy makers and advanced academic researchers the opportunity to spend a year using the resources of the Justice Institute to do research on a specific problem.

The program pays a stipend based on applicant's previous year's income reported for tax purposes. The stipend is limited to \$50,115.

Applicants must send 10 copies of a 15-to-20-page, double-spaced proposal to the Visiting Fellowship Program, National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20531. The proposals should include a summary of the proposed research, a description of the problem, an explanation of how proposed research will bear on the problem, a summary of proposed methodology and research design, a project schedule and cost estimate.

In addition, 10 copies of the applicant's resume should be forwarded with the proposal, as well as three letters of recommendation. Deadline for application is November 15, 1981.

POLICE PROJECT DIRECTOR COLORADO SPRINGS

Find yourself with a challenging employment opportunity in one of the country's most desirable communities — Colorado Springs, Colorado. The City of Colorado Springs Police Department is looking for a Project Director to join its progressive organization and be accountable for overall management of the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program, which includes planning, directing and coordinating the evaluation component of the project. Requires B.S. in Computer Science, Business Administration or related field; five years of experience in the system analysis and programming of computer systems designed for the collection, storage and retrieval of statistical data, two of which must have involved the supervision of an Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) or similar crime analysis program requiring the application for, coordination and management of Federal grants in association with Federal criminal justice agencies; or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Desirable — Masters Degree. The City of Colorado Springs offers competitive benefits and salary range of \$24,780 - \$28,680, tentative 1982 salary range \$28,416 - \$32,880; salary will be based on qualifications. Interested applicants should send a resume by October 30, 1981, to:

City of Colorado Springs
Department of Personnel
Post Office Box 1575
Colorado Springs, CO 80901

We are an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Faculty Position — Tenure Track Assistant Professor

Northern Michigan University
Marquette, Michigan

Appropriate Master's Degree and five years experience in Criminal Justice practice, two of which must have been in Corrections position with direct custody and/or counseling of inmates. Preferred experience in major county jail setting with some road deputy experience desired. Candidates should have ability to administer staff training programs and possess good teaching skills. Other additional administrative or line responsibilities in Criminal Justice will be recognized in the selection process.

Candidate should have genuine interest in students, agreeable temperament and creativity. Requires hard work, committee memberships, night classes, heavy advising load. Professional, moderate workaholic, desiring life in small, progressive, isolated city in unspoiled Upper Peninsula. Campus on Lake Superior, comfortable summers, long ski season, house buyers/renters market. Good public schools, no smog or traffic problems, great hunting, fishing. Opportunity to write for *Keepers' Voice*. Research opportunities available and encouraged, but no publish or perish. Compatible associates. Large tuition supported comprehensive Criminal Justice Department with professional skills emphasis. Salary is competitive, negotiable, good hinges. Start January 1, 1982. Contact Robert W. Barrington, Department of Criminal Justice, 111 Pierce Hall, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855. Applications close November 6, 1981. Phone inquiries welcome — (906) 227-2660, M/T/Th/F, 8:30-11:30 A.M. Serious applicants only, please.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Orlando, Florida
Population 127,000

The Police Chief is responsible for administration and management of more than 400 sworn officers and 130 civilian personnel, with an annual budget of approximately \$14 million. Salary is negotiable, depending on experience. Excellent benefits.

Requirements: Minimum of ten years experience in law enforcement; a bachelor's degree or equivalent combination of education and experience; strong management and leadership skills, possession of or qualification for certification by the Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and significant managerial experience, preferably heading police department or unit of comparable size.

Resumes will be accepted through October 30, 1981. Send to: Personnel Manager, City of Orlando, 440 Boone Avenue, Orlando, Florida 32801.

Position Available

Chairperson for well-established professionally oriented department offering B.S. and M.S. degrees in Administration of Justice and B.S. in Public Safety.

Minimum: doctorate or other appropriate terminal degree in a relevant field; academic achievement to qualify for associate or full professor rank at the university level, preferably including experience with graduate programs. Highly desirable: academic administrative experience; professional experience in criminal justice or related public service field; achievements in research and publications. Seeking capabilities for goal-setting; working effectively with faculty, other departments and administrators; enhancing relationships with agencies; fund-raising and development.

Closing date, October 26. Position available January 1. Send resumes (including names of at least 3 references) to Dean Laurin L. Henry, School of Community and Public Affairs, Virginia Commonwealth University, 921 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284. Phone (804) 257-1282.



**Creative
Resume
Associates**

39-39 221 Street / Bayside, NY 11361
(212) 631-8199

UPCOMING EVENTS

NOVEMBER

14-15. **Making a Financial Success of the Private Practice Seminar.** Presented by the National Training Center of Polygraph Science. To be held in Chicago. For more information, contact: The National Training Center of Polygraph Science, Richard D. Arthur, Director, 1109 Medical Arts Center, 57 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

15-23. **Field Training Officer Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For more information, contact: Kenneth A. Briggs, Director, 2001 Kurt Street, Easton, Fla. 32726. Telephone: (904) 357-8222.

16-17. **Employee Theft and Fraud Prevention Workshop.** Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Arlington, VA. For further information, contact: American Society for Industrial Security, 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006.

16-18. **Officer Survival Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$275. For more details, contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, Ma. 01101.

16-18. **Legal Aspects of Private Security Conference.** Presented by Anderson Publishing Co. and co-sponsored by Stephen F. Austin State University. To be held in Dallas, TX. For further details, contact: Anderson Publishing Co., 646 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45201. Telephone: (513) 421-4142.

16-18. **Police Civil Liability and Citizen Misconduct Complaints Workshop.** To be held in Boston. Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. For further information, contact: Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc., 501 Grandview Dr. Suite 209, So. San Francisco, CA 94080.

16-18. **Legal Problems in Police Administration Seminar.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$290. For further information, contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

16-20. **Interview & Interrogation Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$100. For more information, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733. Telephone: 381-0681.

16-20. **Residential Burglary and Armed Robbery Prevention Seminar.** Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$300. For further information, contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

16-20. **Internal Affairs Seminar.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Tuition: \$300. For further information, contact: Admissions Office, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

16-20. **Police Executive Development Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300. For further details, see November 16-18.

16-20. **Constructive Discipline Seminar.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Fee: \$375. For more information, contact: Charles V. Barry, Director, P.D. Box E, Babson Park, Ma. 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

17-18. **Criminal Interrogation Workshop.** Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$175. For further information, contact: American Society for Industrial Security, P.O. Box 285, Jacksonville, Fla. 32201.

17-19. **Rape Investigation Course.** Presented by Theorem Institute. To be held

in Washington, D.C. Tuition: \$350. For more details, contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110.

19-22. **Basic Investigative Hypnosis Seminar.** Presented by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute. Fee: \$475. To be held in Los Angeles, Ca. For further information, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, 303 Grena Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049.

29-December 4. **The Third Annual Training Institute on Addictions.** Sponsored by the U.S. Journal of Drug & Alcohol Dependence, Inc. & co-sponsored by The American Medical Society on Alcoholism (AMSA). Fee: \$195. To be held in Florida. For further details, contact: The U.S. Journal of Drug & Alcohol Dependence, 2119 - Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, FL 33020.

30. **Rape Investigation Seminar.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For further details, contact: The Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108.

30-December 11. **Scientific Investigation of Crime Seminar.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Tuition: \$500. For more details, see November 16-20.

30-December 11. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$495. For further details, contact: Director, Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. South Jacksonville, Fla. 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

30-December 18. **The Command Training Program.** Presented by The New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Fee: \$900. For further information, contact: Charles V. Barry, Director, P.O. Box E, Babson Park, Ma. 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

DECEMBER

1-3. **Child Abuse Seminar.** Presented by Theorem Institute. To be held in Salt Lake. Tuition: \$350. For more information, see November 17-19.

1-4. **Industrial Security Seminar.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$200. For more information, see November 16-20.

1-4. **Forensic Science Techniques Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$340. For further details, see November 16-18.

2-4. **Stress Management Techniques for Criminal Justice Personnel.** Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in Philadelphia, Penn. For further information, contact: Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

3-4. **Burglary Investigation Seminar.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, contact: Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College, 444 West 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600 or 1602.

4-5. **Security Certified Protection Professional (CPTP) Exam Review Course.** Presented by Northern Virginia Community College. To be held in Arlington, VA. For more details, contact: Northern Virginia Community College, Woodbridge Campus, 15200 Smoketown Rd., Woodbridge, VA 22191. Telephone: (703) 670-2191.

7-11. **Law Enforcement Photography Workshop.** Presented by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Rochester, NY. For more details, contact: Law Enforcement and Security Markets, Eastman Kodak Company, Dept. 0617-A, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650.

7-11. **Retail Security Seminar.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$200. For further details, see November 16-20.

7-17. **Criminal Law Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For further details, see November 15-25.

7-18. **Supervision of Police Personnel Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500. For more information, see November 16-18.

9-10. **Community Skills Workshop.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more information, see November 30.

14-15. **Fuel Efficiency Driving Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. For further information, see November 30-December 11.

14-16. **Stress in Law Enforcement Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250. For further information, see November 16-18.

14-16. **Hostage Negotiations Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$100. For further details, see November 16-20.

14-16. **Crisis Intervention Course.** Presented by The Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further details, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA. 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

15. **Crime Prevention Update Seminar.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more information, see November 30.

16-17. **Robbery Investigation: Current Trends & Techniques Seminar.** Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in Orlando, Fla. For further details, see December 2-4.

23. **Planning & Decision Making Seminar.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, see November 30.

27-31. **Operational Intelligence for Security Directors.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. For further information, contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, North Mountain Pines

Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, Va. 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

JANUARY 1982

4-8. **Probation Supervisor, Phase II Course.** Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further information, see: December 14-16.

4-8. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Tuition: \$225. For more information, see: November 30-December 11.

4-29. **Principles of Police Management Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$775. For further details, see: November 16-18.

8-February 6. **Arrest & Firearms Course.** Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further details, see: December 14-16.

11-13. **Police Civil Liability And Citizen Misconduct Complaints Workshop.** Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. To be held in Orlando, Fla. For further information, see: November 16-18.

11-15. **Basic Fingerprint Classification Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$75. For further details, see: November 16-20.

11-21. **Traffic Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center. For further information, see: November 15-25.

12-13. **Fuel Efficiency Driving Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$200. For more information, see November 30-December 11.

18-22. **Vehicular Homicide Investigation Workshop.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350. For further details, see: November 16-18.

20-22. **Strategies for Change in Law Enforcement Seminar.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For further information, see: November 30-December 11.

21-22. **The Job of the Supervisor Seminar.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further information, see: December 3-4.

25-February 12. **The Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Fee: \$900. For more information, see: November 16-20.

27-28. **Crime Scene Seminar.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For further details, see: December 3-4.

FEBRUARY

1-4. **Improving Police Performance Appraisal Seminar.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$200. For further information, see: November 30-December 11.

1-5. **Physical & Electronic Security Seminar.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$300. For more information, see: December 1-4.

1-11. **Crime Scene Procedures Course.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For further information, see: November 15-25.

1-12. **First Line Supervision Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150. For further information, see: November 16-20.

2-4. **Technical Accident Investigation Retraining Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For more details, see: November 16-18.

8-9. **Traffic Accident Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further information, see: November 30-December 11.

9-11. **Fire & Arson Seminar.** Sponsored by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$135. For further information, contact: American Academy of Forensic Sciences, 225 So. Academy Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80910. Telephone: (303) 596-6006.

17-21. **Ninth National Conference on Juvenile Justice.** Sponsored cooperatively by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges & The National District Attorneys Association. To be held in New Orleans, LA. For further information, contact: Juvenile Justice Conference, National District Attorneys Association, 708 Pendleton, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

19-20. **Street Survival Seminar.** Sponsored by Celibre Press and the Brookfield Police Department. To be held in Brookfield, OH. Fee: \$35. For further information, contact: Sgt. J.C. Mitchell, Brookfield Police Department, Box 21, 6844 Strimbu Drive, Brookfield, OH 44003.

22-26. **Process for Accident Analysis Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350. For further information, see: November 16-18.

22-26. **Communications Skills for the Effective Supervisor Seminar.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Fee: \$375. For further information, see: November 16-20.

2-March 5. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further information, see: November 30-December 11.

25-26. **Labor Relations As It Affects the Uniformed Forces.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, see: December 3-4.

Drop Us A Line

Contributions to the Upcoming Events Section should be addressed to: Evelyn Montalvo, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019

Skating around in circles?

Is your career really rolling along or has the growing criminal justice information gap stopped your progress?

Law Enforcement News can put you on the right professional track. Every two weeks, LEN brings you the latest information on where choice career opportunities lie... who's in and who's out... what's working and what's not... the why's and wherefore's of getting ahead in the police world.

So stop spinning your wheels and subscribe today to **Law Enforcement News** — the number one newspaper for the professional who needs to know more.

Yes, I'm ready to roll with **Law Enforcement News**. Please enter my subscription for

one year (\$14.00)	one year foreign (\$19.00)
two years (\$26.00)	three years (\$38.00)

Name

Title Agency

Address

City State Zip

Return with check or money order to: LEN 444 West 56th Street, New York City, NY 10019



LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

October 12, 1981

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019



The fine art of crime

Stolen art costs more than bank robberies, but a lot less is done about it. The picture is slowly changing, though. It's there in black and white, **on 7.**

The chiefs' chief

Col. James Damos of University City, Missouri, is the new head of IACP. He lays out his policing philosophy in a LEN interview beginning **on Page 8.**



NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
New York, N.Y.
Permit No. 1302